JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,428—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 15, 1895.

"BAY BRANCH OF THE R. ASIATIC SOCIETY."

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† CLYDE	4126	900	H. T. Weighell	19th July.
R.I. ORIENTAL	6424	1200	C. Gadd	26th "
† THAMES	4113	900	A. Symons	2nd Aug.
R.I. PEKIN	3908	600	G. Langborne	9th "
† CLYDE	4126	900	H. T. Weighell	16th "
R.I. SHANNON	4126	900	E. Crewe	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	900	A. Symons	30th "
R.I. SUTLEJ	4205	900	W. J. Nantes	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4126	900	H. T. Weighell	13th "

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo :—

25th July — 21st August
7th August — 4th September

For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th June, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ORION	G. Nicolich	2,841	600	1st Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	B. Vidos	4,235	350	9th Aug.
VINDOBONA	C. Bollen	4,351	350	9th Sep.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 990	Rs. 575.
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELLA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 12, 1895.

"NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA"
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

ALDUINO ..... 23rd July, 1895
PORE ..... 20th Aug. 1895
Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—
2nd Class. 3rd Class.
Rs. 325. Rs. 150.
TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
ly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months, onths, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 960.
ve the Option of going via Venice and Return- r vice versa, and can Break their Journey at ing it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay and daily Local Lines.
Return Tickets to London on Application. HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the nth.
nd Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
se, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 26, 1895.

S. COOK AND SON,
ERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and ll other Steamers, including non-Liners, CHARGE for COMMISSION. NGEMENTS for securing Berths uirements.
ssued available from any Railway of the Globe.
KILLING TICKETS issued, avail- llowing breaks of Journey at all
OK'S Tickets met and assisted at d, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris Ports and Cities.
ES engaged and Tickets supplied d to India.
ilable at over 1,200 Hotels.
FARES for Civil and Military ina and America.
received and forwarded.
ES against death by accident issued.
Baggage effected.
and LETTERS of CREDIT issued Travellers in all parts of the World.
s issued at the Exchange of the day.
IGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
NT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
TS received. Rate of interest on application.
EST. PAY and PENSIONS collected and every n of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
ok of information free on application.
MBAY : 12, Rampart Row.
LCUTTA, Old Court Street. House.

NDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
NDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
OMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 20th July, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 16th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 18th July, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingg, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 18th July, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "HUZARA," 2,070 tons, on the 20th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "MADURA," 1,951 tons, on the 20th July, calling at Mozambique, Quillimane, Chinde, Beira, and Inhambane.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th July, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board the LA SEYNE in the Prince's Dock, by Noon, on the day of sailing.
A. SIMEON, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

TO LET, the New BUNGALOW on Nepean Sea Road (expected to be ready for occupation in about 2 or 3 weeks), belonging to the Estate of the late SHETT PURMANANDASS JEEWANDAS.
For terms and particulars apply to
ANANDRAO VENAYECK,
Executor of the Will of Purmanandas Jewandas,
Old Secretariat Building, Apollo Street.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1895.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"
A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle ; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone : full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ALL PERSONS having a knowledge of PITMAN'S SHORTHAND will hear of something to their Advantage by sending their Name and Full Address, clearly written, to SIR ISAAC PITMAN and SONS, 1, Amen Corner, London, E.C. Non-Shorthand writers should lose no time in acquiring this Valuable Art, because all who can employ it will find its practice both useful and profitable in every walk of life. Buy the Phonographic Teacher of R. A. SAGOON, Bombay, and ask for List of Prize competitions.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.
ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England

PRIZE CUPS!
PRIZE CUPS!
BEST QUALITY ELECTRO-PLATE.

PRIZE GOBLETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PLAIN, ½ Pint size	10 0	11 4
Do. ¼ " "	14 0	15 12
Do. 1 " "	20 0	22 8
ENGRAVED, ½ Pint, size	14 0	15 12
Do. ¼ " "	20 0	22 8
Do. 1 " "	28 0	31 4

FULL SIZE GOBLETS.

Richly Engraved, 1½ Pints	64 0	71 4
Do. 2 "	72 0	80 0
Neat fluted Pattern, 1½ "	64 0	71 4
Do. 2 "	72 0	80 0

BEER MUGS AND TANKARDS.

Plated on Britannia Metal, Glass Bottom, Pint size	14 0	15 12
Plated on Best Nickel, ½ Pint.	20 0	22 8
Do. " " Pint	26 0	29 0
Do. " " Quart	36 0	40 0
BEST ENGLISH OAK, with E. P. Bands and Handle, Gilt inside ½ Pint.	34 0	38 0
Do. do. do. 1 "	40 0	44 8

THREE-HANDLE LOVING CUPS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PLAIN, 2 Pint size	72 0	80 0
Do. 3 " "	80 0	89 0
Do. 4 " "	84 0	94 0
Do. 6 " "	130 0	145 0
Oak and Electro-Plate, full size	90 0	100 0

PRIZE BOWLS.

Richly Chased and Fluted, mounted on Wood Plinths	210 0	234 0

TWO-HANDLE PRIZE CUPS.

Richly Chased and Fluted, 2 Pints,	106 0	118 0
Do. do. do. 3 "	120 0	134 0
Do. do. do. 4 "	180 0	200 0

ESTIMATES FOR SPECIAL DESIGNS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

HOW IS THE TIME TO BUY
WATERPROOFS?
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.
ARE NOW CLEARING OUT THE WHOLE OF THEIR STOCK.
WATER PROOF GARMENTS,
CARRIAGE APRONS,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S
UMBRELLAS, ETC.,
AT A UNIFORM REDUCTION OF
10 PER CENT. OFF ORDINARY PRICES.
NOTE.—This Offer is availing from July 15TH to 20TH inclusive, only.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

SHAPES TO SUIT ALL—THE VERY LATEST STYLES.

SOFT FELTS,	STIFF FELTS, EXTRA LIGHT.	SOFT CAPS,
FROM Rs. 6-14.	FROM Rs. 8-6.	FROM Rs. 3-8.

HOAR & Co., { THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS. } BOMBAY.

—COLLARS—
"SHAPES TO DATE."
GENTS' COLLARS, BEST IRISH LINEN,
FOUR-FOLD, MADE "SPECIALLY" TO ORDER,
DHOBIE-PROOF.
THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

"The Anchor's Weighed" in the "Bay of Biscay" with a Supply of } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Skipper" and "The Midshipmite" would be "Anchored," but for } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Life let us Cherish," and this can best be done by Smoking } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Vicar of Bray" and "Father O'Flynn" did both enjoy their } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"There's Nae luck about the Hoose" without } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Robin Adair" was completely "Stranded" until he Bought } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"She wandered down the Mountain Side" to Buy } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Village Blacksmith" advised "The Diver" to Smoke } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Old Folks at Home" have "Golden Days," thanks to } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Minstrel Boy" sang : "Come into the Garden, Maud," and enjoy the perfume of } BAHADUR CIGARS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS :—
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

A NEW MODEL COTTAGE PIANOFORTE BY
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
STUTTGART.
CASH, Rs. 780.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM,
12 months, Rs. 72 per month.
24 months, Rs. 38 "

THE CHEAPEST COTTAGE PIANO IN INDIA.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., Agents for MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, have the pleasure to announce, as the result of much careful negotiation on their part, that they have induced Messrs. Schiedmayer and Soehne to make a thorough good Pianoforte of the Cottage Shape, void of all ornamentations and possessing an action of the best quality, warranting durability, and a fullness and grandness of tone, characterising the High Reputation of the Celebrated Firm of Manufacturers, at a price to compensate for the low value of the Rupee at the present time.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld., are now able to offer these Pianos to the public and to guarantee them, with the utmost confidence, to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser and do credit to their recommendation.

These Pianos are built with the same amount of care and skill as the Standard Indian Sympathetic Squares by the same Makers, and are specially built for all tropical climates. Solid ebonized case, metal frame, full compass, perfect check action.

These Pianos have been made to meet a certain demand for Well-made Pianos at a fair price, and which demand would be very much greater—to quote an English Journal on its review of the Cheap Piano Trade—if it had never entered the mind of man to make gewgaws a nine pounds apiece and call them Pianos.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS—BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONSOON NECESSARIES.
GENTS' WATERPROOFS,
LADIES' WATERPROOFS.
GENTS' UMBRELLAS,
LADIES' UMBRELLAS.
CARRIAGE APRONS.
DRIVING RUGS.
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE SUGGEST THAT
You make a mistake when
You buy Imported PILLS of doubtful age and unknown composition.
The best PILLS sold in India are those made in our Laboratory in Bombay.
They contain only the Finest Quality Drugs, and are made on modern Scientific methods under skilled English supervision.
ALWAYS FRESH, DELICATELY COATED, ALWAYS ACTIVE, TASTELESS, ACCURATE.
THINK !!
Those imported MUST be at least several months old.
Our List includes many of the finest formulæ known, and you can readily select that most suitable to your requirements.
In Bottles of 25 and 100.
HALL'S DINNER PILLS.
SIR A. CLARK'S DINNER PILL.
APERIENT PILL (HUNTER).
ANTI-DYSPEPSIA PILL (FOTHERGILL).
TONIC LAXATIVE GRANULES.
CATHARTIC GRANULES.
LAXATIVE VEGETABLE PILLS.
QUININE SULPH., 1 TO 5 GRAINS,
And many hundreds of others.
A FULL LIST ON APPLICATION.
KEMP & CO., LD, BOMBAY.

VETERINARY MEDICINES, INSTRUMENTS & APPLIANCES.
WE carry a Well-Selected Stock of these Goods, and fill orders immediately on receipt. We receive all Important Novelties as they are put on the Market in England, and Invite
HORSE-OWNERS AND VETERINARY SURGEONS
To Inspect our Stock.

	Rs.	a.
KEMP'S Akeoderma for Skin Diseases	1	0
KEMP'S Alterative Condition Powders	1	8
KEMP'S Healing Powder for Sore Back, etc.	0	12
KEMP'S Strengthening Iron Powder	2	8
KEMP'S Veterinary Liniment	1	4

CLARK'S, ELLIMAN'S, JAME'S, and Other Imported Remedies.
HOBBLE'S FARRIERS' TOOLS.
POCKET INSTRUMENTS, KNIVES, LANCETS, NEEDLES, FORCEPS, BOOKS, etc., etc., etc.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TWO EXTRACTS.
The finest Blood Tonic known is
SARSAPARILLA.
The Finest Preparations of it are
KEMP'S,
Which are always
FRESH—FLUID—AGREEABLE, SWEET and BRIGHT,
AND FAR SUPERIOR to any Imported article.
We ask you to try KEMP'S EXTRACTS, and are satisfied that you will afterwards exclude any other kind.
KEMP'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT of SARSAPARILLA,
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 ; Rs. 4-0 ; and Rs. 7-8.
KEMP'S IODIZED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8 ; Rs. 4-8 ; and Rs. 8-8.
No Finer grade Extracts CAN be made.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.
ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.
One new English-built Half C. Spring CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.
One new English-built Half C. spring Light Victoria with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.
One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also Made to Order.
A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per Bag.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE THESPIAN CLUB,
Under the Patronage of
H. E. LORD SANDHURST,
Will give two performances of
F. C. BURNAND's Three-Act Comedy,
"BETSY,"
ON TUESDAY and THURSDAY, JULY 16TH AND 18TH.

One of the most Amusing Plays ever written.
Two and a-half hours of Continued Merriment.
Never before produced in Bombay
BOX OFFICE AT Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
PRICES: Rs. 4; Rs. 3: Rs. 2; and Re. 1.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1895, have THIS DAY been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 13th July, 1895.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

CONTRACTORS are invited to tender upto THURSDAY, 25th July (1 P.M.), for EARTHWORK and BALLASTING in Doubling of the Line at Approaches of 60 ft. Bridges between Asaroles and Itola, Section, with Bill of Quantities and Specification, may be seen at this Office on and after Monday, July 15th.

Deposit will be required amounting to 10 per cent. on the value of the work contracted for, on allotment.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WHATELY,
Ag. Resident Engineer.

Resident Engineer's Office, Bombay, 8th July, 1895.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
NOTIFICATION.

BOOKS, Periodicals, Newspapers, and Packets of light Literature, contributed for the use of Sick and Wounded Soldiers in the Military Hospitals with the Chitral Relief Force, will be conveyed Free of Charge by the Post Office of India.

2. Packets should be addressed to "The Principal Medical Officer, Chitral Relief Force," and should be very clearly superscribed "For sick Soldiers."

E. H. H. COLLEN, MAJ.-GENL.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, July, 1895.

STATIONERY CONTRACT FOR HUZUR P. W. D. OFFICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the Supply of STATIONERY (such as is not provided in the List published by the Sir Sooba) for one Year, and will be received by the Undersigned upto 2 P.M. on the 22nd instant, when they will be opened.

Each Tender to be accompanied with Rs. 50 as Earnest Money.

Printed Lists of Articles required will be issued by this Office on payment of Rupee one.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for the Supply of Stationery."

The lowest or any Tender will not be necessarily accepted.

If, after the acceptance of the Tender, the tenderer refuses to sign the Agreement when called upon, his Earnest Money will be forfeited. The rates should include Delivery at the Office. The Customs Charges to be borne by the Contractor.

GRAHAM R. LYNN, M.I.C.E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

Huzur P. W. Department, Baroda, 12th July, 1895.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NO. 2298.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Secretary to Government, Financial Department, up to Noon of the 15th September, 1895, for the Supply of certain European and American Books, Periodicals and Newspapers for the service of the Government of Bombay during the ensuing calendar year 1896. The Contract will be for twelve months, and will terminate on the 31st December 1896.

2. In framing the Tenders all Charges on account of Postage should be calculated according to Parcel Post rates, unless Book Post rates are lower.

3. A Deposit of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender, which will be returned to the tenderers after the Contract is settled. Each Tender must be marked outside "Tender for the supply of European and American Publications."

4. Forms of Tender can be obtained on written application to the Assistant Secretary to Government, Financial Department, together with Lists showing the names of, and the number of Copies of, the Publications approximately required. Supplementary Indents may be preferred according to requirements during the currency of the Contract.

5. Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
J. MONTEATH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 9th July, 1895.

WHITE AND STRIPED DRILL, FOR SUMMER CLOTHING.

FOR the best and most durable Drills for Summer Clothing, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SAMPLES FREE.

ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE,
APOLLO BUNDER.

REDUCED RATES for the MONSOON MONTHS from 1st MAY, 1895.

For particulars apply to the
MANAGER.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS.
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
(Built to order for India.)

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS.

COOKING STOVES.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS.
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

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OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BRANDIES

May be Recommended for their Purity and Genuineness.

Send for DETAILED PRICE LIST.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE OF A COLLECTION OF VALUABLE LAW BOOKS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, a collection of law books, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the books are on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 15, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 mahogany square pianoforte, by Soundy and Co.

The property of a Gentleman, consisting of furniture, such as drawing-room sofas, chairs, marble table, teapoys, cabinet, mirror-door almyre, bedstead, dressing and wash-hand tables, show case, clothes press, easy chairs, &c.

1 half-plate camera, brass-bound (Treacher & Co.), with lens, ripod, and dark slides.

1 quarter-plate "Lemar's" hand camera, brass-bound, with lens and dark slides.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Gangadhur Goridutt, Delhi, ex Clan Alpine—

G. D. 15-83—1-3, 3 cases T red chintz prints, 26 inches, 40 yards.

On account of the concerned—

Z. A. R. M.—H. M. A.—1323-26, 4 cases each 32 dozen woollen comforters.

1327-34,	5	"	"	29	"	"
1332	1	"	"	30	"	"
1333-35	3	"	"	31	"	"
13:6	1	"	"	30	"	"

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Abdool Karim, consisting of large number of chairs, cot, table, boxes, hookas, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 light strong-built dog-cart.
1 second-hand serviceable landau.
1 quadrant safety ball-bearing bicycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN PINJRAPOLE STREET AND CHOWPATTY.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as Administrator of the Estate of the late Toolsidas Kisondas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on their respective premises, the undermentioned Properties:—

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th Day of August, at 4 p.m.
PINJRAPOLE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the southern side of Pinjrapole Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 254 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 47, new No. 380, old Survey No. 9, and new Survey No. 587, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C, No. 5565, and Street No. 55-57, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Khutree Mahajun, on or towards the west by the property of Premjee Girdhur, on or towards the north by the said Pinjrapole Street, and on or towards the south by the property of Nasur bin Talab, in the sub-district of Bombay.

On THURSDAY, the 8th Day of August, at 4 p.m.
CHOWPATTY PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, or bungalows and out-houses built thereon, situate at Chowpatty, in the Island and sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement 1,948 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 2576 (1) and 2576 (2) and street Nos. 80, 82, 84 A, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 85 A, new No. 11314, old Survey No. 3 C and D, and new Survey No. 7302, and bounded on the north by the road formerly leading to Malabar Hill, on the east by the property of Culliandas Kirparam, and on the south and west by the property belonging to Government.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, July 15, 1895.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office, Byculla, a quantity of confiscated arms and ammunition, consisting of single and double barrelled guns and rifles, revolvers, pistols, sword, bayonets, sword-sticks, empty and loaded cartridges, daggers, powder flasks, &c., &c.

BONA-FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Clifton Villa," Parel Road, Parel, next to Sir Tharia Topan's four bungalows, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished substantial-made household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, very rich Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, brass bedsteads, a handsome strong English-built mail phaeton (nearly new), a handsome strong English-built dog-cart in very good order, a very powerful bay Arab charger, about 14-2, 6 years old, goes in harness, sets of single and double harness, &c., the property of Dhunjeebhoy Bomanjee Mistry or Contractor, Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., the property of H. J. Rustomjee, Esq., proceeded to Kurachee.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. Robert Cooper, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Foresmen's Quarters, Parel, handsome teak and black wood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, real velvet pile carpets, table and hanging lamps, pictures, a large size American cooking stove wearing apparel, a collection of choice plants, &c.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

In the HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 351 of 1892.

Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai.....Plaintiff.
versus
Motichund Harakchund Javeri.....Defendant.

By order of Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, the Special Commissioner appointed under the Decree for Sale in the above suit, dated 11th June, 1894, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, in two lots, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Lot No. 1 at 3-30 p.m., and Lot 2 at 4-15 p.m., on the premises, the following immovable properties, situate at Champa Gully, near the Cloth Market, belonging to Motichund Harakchund Javeri, the defendant abovenamed:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Khutterally 1st Lane, otherwise called Champa Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-six square yards, now admeasuring one hundred and one square yard or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 444, new No. 2220, old Survey No. 123, and new Survey No. 1529, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 1577-8, street Nos. 86, 91, and 95 in Ward C., and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Mohunjee Sunkerjee, on or towards the west by a public well, on or towards the north partly by the property of Luckmidas Purshotamdas and partly by the property of Damodhar Mohunjee's heirs, and on or towards the south by the Khutterally 1st Lane, otherwise called Champa Gully aforesaid, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said defendant, Motichund Harakchund.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Khutterally 1st Lane, otherwise called Champa Gully, nearly the well, and opposite to Mr. Modjee Jaitha's big house, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty-one square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 444, new No. 2231, old Survey No. 119, and new Survey No. 1529, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 1571, street No. 53-55, in ward C., and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Bora Hussonaly Rajabally, on or towards the west by the property of Oomerchand Bechardass, on or towards the north by the property of Purbhoodas Moolchund, and on or towards the south by the said Khutterally 1st Lane, otherwise called Champa Gully, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Motichund Harakchund.

For particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Auctioneers, or to Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, Solicitors for the said Special Commissioner, at their Office, at No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, July 15, 1895.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NOTICES.

SIVAGANGA ZEMINDARY RUPEE LOAN, 1895.

THE Resident Lessee hereby notifies that this ENTIRE LOAN for SIX LAKHS OF RUPEES has been Underwritten at Par.

Single Bonds of Rs. 500 each in the various issues can now therefore only be obtained from leading Brokers in the Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Markets.

The Terms of the Bonds are as under:—

Series.	Bonds. Rs. 500 each	Bearing interest at p. ct. p. a.	Due 1st July. A. D.	To be Redeemed at per Bond.
A.	200	6	1896	Rs. 500-0-0
B.	200	6	1897	" 502-8-0
C.	200	54	1898	" 507-8-0
D.	200	54	1899	" 513-0-0
E.	400	5	1900	" 525-0-0

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 89 OF 1893.

HAJEE SABOO SEEDICK and HAJEE HAROON SEEDICK, respectively of Bombay, Cutchee Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Chhas Mholia Street, outside the Fort..Plaintiffs.
VERSUS
PREMABAI, Wife of PREMJI TRICUMDAS, and PREMJI TRICUMDAS, respectively, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Wadachi Gaddy Street, outside the Fort .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Directions contained in the Final Decree, bearing date the 25th Day of June, 1894, the following Immoveable Property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, under the direction of G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on the Premises, on SATURDAY, the 3rd Day of August, 1895, at 4 P.M.

PARTICULARS.

All that the right, title and interest of Premjee Tricumdas, the 2nd Defendant abovenamed, and of the Plaintiffs abovenamed as Mortgagees in—

All that piece of land, together with messuage, tenemen tor dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in New Bhandarwada Street or Wadachi Gaddy, bearing assessment No. 18, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 507, new No. 6153, old Survey No. 911, new Survey No. 2218, containing by admeasurement 203 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East and West by the public Road, and on the North by the house of Damjee Narayen, and on the South by the house of Khimji Jiva, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premji Tricumdas and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th Day of June, 1895.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 677 OF 1892.

TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA TELANG, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatty, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay...Plaintiff.
VERSUS
JOSHI DEWJEE ASSA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, and PRAGJEE BHIMJEE, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay.....Defendants.

ANANDIBAI, Widow of the said TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA TELANG, and KRISHNA-RAO BAPU TELANG, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Chowpatty, without the Fort, Executrix and Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA TELANG, Deceased .....Transferees.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 28th Day of September, 1893, the following Immoveable Property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th Day of July, 1895, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Transferees and of the abovenamed Defendants, Joshi Dewjee Assa and Pragjee Bhimjee, or any of them, in All that piece of land, with the messuages and buildings thereon, situate in Mazagon, and containing 11381-62 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the property of the Bombay Flour Mills Company, Limited, on the West partly by the property of Begum Fatma, Wife of Soolteana Mahomed Hossein, and partly by the property of the late Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., C.S.I., on the South by other property belonging to (the Lessors) Bai Pirozbai, Widow of Rustomjee Nowrojee Motabhoy, and Bai Meherbai, Wife of Dadabhoy Rustomjee Daly, and on the East by the Mazagon Road, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 455, of this land about 11,326 square yards is leasehold property held under two Leases, each dated 4th March, 1887, as modified by an Agreement, dated 28th May, 1892, and 55-2 square yards, or thereabouts is land purchased from the Municipality. The said leasehold land is subject to the payment of rent amounting to Rupees (340-8-0) three hundred and forty and annas eight. A portion admeasuring 455 square yards of the leasehold land has been underleased at Rupees (92) ninety-two a month. Another portion, admeasuring 931 square yards, at Rupees (85) eighty-five a month, and another portion, admeasuring 355 square yards, at Rupees (39) thirty eight a month.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys for the Transferees abovenamed, at No. 80, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.—Dated this 14th Day of June, 1895.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

TWENTIETH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1895.

With Portrait of H. E. the Viceroy, LORD ELGIN
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE: Rs. 5 with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1895 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

THE "Morning Post" says:—The edition for 1895 has been carefully revised, and much information added to meet the requirements of business men and the general public. The residents of Bombay, and also visitors, will find it an excellent work of reference as a directory, as well as an historical and descriptive guide to this famous city.

THE London "Daily Chronicle" says:—There is not, and there never has been, a better Guide for any part of the world than that which Mr. J. M. Maclean, recently Member for Oldham, originally published at Bombay in 1875. It is now annually brought up to date under the care of his successor in the editorship and proprietorship of the "Bombay Gazette," Mr. Gratian Geary, and we never open its pages without admiration for the masterly way in which it marshals the innumerable facts connected with the past and present of the great and increasingly beautiful city which proudly calls itself "first in India." Altogether, to anyone proceeding to or having business relations with India "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is simply indispensable, while to the residents of one of the finest cities, situated on one of the very finest harbours of the whole empire, its value is beyond that of many rupees, of which it only costs five.

THE "Observer" says:—This handy volume, with its up-to-date directory and varied information about Bombay, will be found an invaluable companion by visitors to India. The information on the commercial and manufacturing progress of the city has been brought up to the close of last year from official and other authentic sources; the public buildings are fully described, and a wealth of information of a varied character is given. The latest edition of this Guide will be found of great value by both visitors and residents.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident, provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or fatally injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

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BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

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GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh.

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PARIS.....	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE ..... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.

Glasgow Deposit Agency (23, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months	4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years	5 per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India.....	Commission ¼th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody }	" ¼th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India ..... }	" ¼th "

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen 6,000,000 =	Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	" 4,500,000 =	" 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 3,922,000 =	" 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March, 1895.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

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Names.	Shs. on.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,475
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,335
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,300
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 14,000	100 / 75	100 / 75	10 p.c.	171
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	20
Chartered Bank	160,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	41	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,200	1,200	all	20	715
Anglo-Indian	1,245	100	100	Nil	55
Bradbury S. & W. Co. Ld. (Belsar)	371	60	all	9 per ct.	335
Bombay Unlisted	900	1,000	1,000	20	985
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	15	455
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	600	1,000	1,000	...	315
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India	1,000	500	500	35	1,450
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	845
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	950
Combridge S. and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	800	800	25	795
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs15	700
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	740
David Mill	1,400	800	800	15	535
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,008	30	550
Empress	2,100	500	500	17½	600
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	520
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	760
Hing a ghat Mills	700	500	500	40	960
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,180
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	500
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,330
India-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd 25	585
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	695
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	300
Jamshed Mann facturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs 8	185
Jeevra Bhoo	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	1,150
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	30	900
Khandelah	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs25	775
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	995
Leopold	2,500	100	103	7½	220
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 35	1,095
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	100	3,065
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
Mahboob Shah Mills (Guzerat)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	55
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	2,440
Manugee	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	170
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,235
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2	675
Oriental	5,735	625	625	Rs 23	540
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,475
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	905
Sipon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	1,070
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,530
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	810
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs 12½	295
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	405
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	20	695
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	450	500	25	820
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	800	1,000	1,000	30	850
Vaishnuker Lakhmishanker G Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	1325
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	300
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	425
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
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G. I. P. R. Consolidated	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,600
5% Stock	...	£ 18	...	do.	529
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PRESS COMPANIES.					
				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,150
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	221
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	332½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	15	152½
Broach's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	14	130
Broach City Press Co, Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,688	1,880	20	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,050
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	90
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,125
French	300	500	500	25	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	450
Gingoll Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	135
Khanagum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahdva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Mashmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co, Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	95
Mofussil Co	8,125	400	400	Nil	350
Muntoun M	1,000	250	all	15	170
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25	515
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	430
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Samachar	300	500	500	20	295
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,210
Shad	400	2,000	750	50	560
Surat Cotton Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	880
Chatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	995
Leopold	2,500	100	103	7½	220
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 35	1,095
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	100	3,065
Mahalu

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 13.

ALL the London financial quotations usually wired by Reuter were unchanged yesterday; and in New York the price of Bar Silver was 1/8 cent cheaper, at 66 7/8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·90 dollars.

To-day, extra allotments of Indian Council Bills to the amount of 1¼ lakh on Bombay, and 3¼ lakhs on Calcutta have been made at Thursday's rate of 1s. 1 7-32d.; the only other financial items being a decline of 1/8 per cent. in Consols at 107 5/8; and of 1-16d. in the price of Bar Silver, at 30 7-16d. per oz. Silver in New York is again 1/8 cent cheaper, at 66¼ cents per oz.; with Exchange unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remains at 1s. 1 1-16d.

The Wheat market was quiet yesterday, with White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool quoted at 4s. 10d. per cental, ex-Quay.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats, and Arrivals also quiet; and with spot and arrival quotations all unchanged. The Sales were 7,000 bales, including 100 East Indians; Imports *nil*.

The total week's Sales of Cotton in Liverpool were 2,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 52,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 1,000 bales more, at 56,000 bales. The Imports were 31,000 bales less at 15,000 bales. The total Stock had fallen off during the week by 44,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,518,000 bales.

To-day, a decline of 1-32d. has taken place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool, at 3 11-16d. per lb., but Arrivals are unchanged in all positions. The market closed quiet, all round, this afternoon; Sales 5,000 bales, including 100 East Indians; Imports 1,000 bales. The Manchester market has remained quiet but steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 7 1/8 cents per lb.; but September Futures were 7 points lower, at 6·86 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

To-day, spot Cotton in New York has declined 1/16 cent to 7 1/16 cents per lb. Futures for September being one point lower, at 6·86 cents. Receipts at the Ports *nil*. The total quantity of Cotton in sight in New York is 9,650,000 bales, against 9,640,000 bales visible, at the end of the previous week.

No business in Cotton for shippers' account has been reported in our local market again to-day; but the Mills have taken 1,550 bales, consisting of 600 Julgaum, at Rs. 160; 200 Viramgaum, at Rs. 192-2½; and 100 each of Bengal, at Rs. 160; 100 Morbi, at Rs. 186; and 150 Wadwan, at Rs. 191; the tone of the market having been steady, and prices unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been steady markets, a small business for export having been reported in the former, and a moderate amount in the latter, prices in both being all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,953 bales.
Wheat	6,811 cwts.
Linseed	1,474 "
Rapeseed	1,166 "
Castorseed	2,474 "
Rice	2,401 "

FREIGHTS are nominally unchanged, but with next to nothing doing. 14s. per ton has been done for Wheat to Liverpool, for immediate shipment.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1¼d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount of the latter having been placed, when the rate became 1s. 1 9-32d., at which the supply ceased. For Bank remittance at our quotation we heard of no enquiry, and the market closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 1 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 1 3-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 1 7-32d.	"
Credits 3 do. ...1s. 1 9-32d.	"
Francs 3 do. ...139½	"

our quotation for Bank remittance being both for ready and forward business.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at yesterday's closing rates of 107 5-8 for Money, and 107¼ for Account; but rates advanced 1-16 per cent. above this level, in a steady market, leaving off at 107 11-16 and 107 9-16 in the two positions, respectively.

SHARES have been partially active, and to-day a good deal of movement has taken place in prices of Cotton Mill Scrip—in the majority of cases in sellers' favour—at our revised quotations. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 5, say to Rs. 1,475 per share.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th June 1895 on 115·50 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,809	12,700	20	15,520
Or per mile of Railway	24	110	.....	134
For previous 25 weeks of half-year.	73,293	5,99,654	1,469	6,74,386
Total for 26 weeks...	76,063	6,12,354	1,489	6,89,906
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 45 miles open)* ...	1,041	630	27	1,693
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	14	1	38
Total to corresponding date do.	17,782	45,655	705	65,143

* Including Supplementary.
Increase for the week ..... Rs. 13,822
Ditto to date ..... " 6,23,763

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th June, 1895, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	99,000	2,30,000	4,000	3,33,000
Or per mile of Railway	215	499	8	722
For previous 25 weeks of half-year.	26,40,024	76,83,023	90,936	1,04,19,013
Total for 26 weeks..	27,39,024	79,18,023	94,936	1,07,52,013
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year * ...	95,783	1,07,762	92,934	2,96,479
Per mile of Ry do.	208	234	201	643
Total to corresponding date do.	25,92,107	67,76,270	2,26,910	95,95,287

* Including Supplementary.
Increase for the week ..... Rs. 36,521
Ditto to date ..... " 11,56,726

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th July, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	.....	...	...
Teheran	14	1	26 p.m.	...	13
Suez	14	3	5 p.m.	...	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 14th July, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	24	...	4
" Karachi	...	45	...	1
" Madras	...	15	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JULY 13.

10 p.m. ... 79·1

SUNDAY, JULY 14.

6 a.m. ... 78·6
10 a.m. ... 76·4
2 p.m. ... 84·0
6 p.m. ... 81·1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

BARNARD—GOADBY—June 20, at Ferme Park Baptist Chapel, Hornsey, N Stanley, third son of Walter Barnard, of 12, Ribbiesdale-road, Hornsey, and Angel-street, St Martin's-le-Grand, E C, to Agnes Ethel, only daughter of the late Rev John Orissa Goadby, of Cuttack, India.

DEATHS.

COMBER—June 21, at Penrhyn Lodge, Twickenham, Gen Augustus Kirkwood Comber, Bengal Staff Corps, for many years a Deputy Commissioner in Assam, aged 66.
CONWAY-GORDON—June 25, drowned, in the collision of s s Penzance with the yacht Scotia, Col Lewis Conway-Gordon, C I E, Royal (Bengal) Engineers, retired
HOLLANDS—June 26, in London, Walter Matthew Hollands, of the P and O Company's Service, aged 47.
LANSDOWNE—June 25, at Melicleor, Perthshire, the Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne.
PETERSON—June 22, at 38, Bassett-road, W, wife of F W V Peterson, Bengal Civil Service (Ret)
SKIPWITH—June 24, at Tunbridge Wells, Mary Philadelphia Skipwith, widow of Fulwer Skipwith, Esq, BCS.
WILFORD—June 26, at Leamington, Elizabeth relict of Col Charles Wilford KHS, aged 80.
YALDWYN—June 18, at St Leonards-on-Sea, Elfrida Winnifred (Queenie), second daughter of Alfred George Yaldwyn, Lieut Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 16.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAGSHAWE—July 9, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieut F W Bagshawe, 8th Regt M I, of a daughter (still-born.)
DEMPSTER—July 8, at Murree, the wife of Lieut-Colonel Cathcart Dempster, 4th Sikhs, of a son.
HILL—July 10, at Darjeeling, the wife of Commander W H Hill, B I S N Co, of a son.
MATTHEWS—July 3, at Peelkhana, Howrah, the wife of C Matthews, of a son.
PASLEY—July 10, at Pughs Gardens, Adyar, Madras, the wife of Captain M W Sabine Pasley, of a daughter.
TEMPLER—July 5, at Dharmsala, the wife of Captain H Templer, 5th Punjab Cavalry, of a son.

DEATHS.

BROWN—July 10, at Madras, Naomi, the wife of Mr. Edwin C Brow, Signaller, Port Office; and the daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Kitto, Assistant Commissioner, Mysore Commission, aged 27 years and 13 days.
COATES—July 10, at Calcutta, John Martin Coates, M D, Brigade-Surgeon, Indian Medical Service, (Retired), aged 63 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1895.

THE General Election has commenced, and already a considerable number of members has become entitled to enter the new Parliament when it assembles. Reuter intimates that in sending out the results he will class the members elected as Unionists and Liberals subdividing them at the finish. We are not quite sure how a staunch old Tory will feel at finding himself set down as a "political nondescript," the Liberal name for an Unionist. But, so far as possible, we will save this supposititious personage pain by setting him forth in his true colours in our daily analysis. When a successful candidate is a new aspirant to Parliamentary honours it may not be practicable to analyse his politics, but we shall endeavour to avoid offending a Conservative by calling him a Liberal Unionist and classing him among the Conservatives with whom he indignantly disclaims connection except in the matter of Irish policy. There was obviously a mistake in stating that the whole of the borough elections would be held on Saturday, and the counties to-day. Such an arrangement is not yet deemed practicable, though Parliament has for some time been endeavouring to bring about simultaneous elections. The telegrams show up to the time of writing principally unopposed elections. In these constituencies both parties felt certain that no change of representation could be secured and the new member is the retiring representative in each case. But there have already come some of the surprises of party warfare. Included in the first batch were several commoners of prominence. The name of Mr. Goschen, who had a place in Lord Salisbury's stop-gap Cabinet came first; then that of the eminent banker, Mr. E. B. Hoare, who in 1892 carried the constituency by a majority almost equal to his opponents' total polling. Sheffield has returned every one of her members again, three Conservatives and two Liberals, the party agents convinced that in none of the divisions could a change be effected. Mr. Mundella, a former Gladstonian Minister, is one of these, Colonel Howard Vincent, of Criminal Ivestigation renown, and Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, late Civil Lord of the Admiralty, others; Mr. Henniker Heaton, the postal reformer, Mr. C. P. Villiers, the father of the House of Commons, who has represented the same constituency since 1835, Sir Ughtred K. Shuttleworth, a former Indian Under-Secretary, have also been re-elected for their several constituencies. The new Parliament will also include Sir Charles Hall, the Recorder of London; Mr. Maclure, the Cotton Famine Secretary; Lord Chelsea, Mr. Balfour's Private Secretary; Mr. Wyndham, who once held a similar position; Mr. Dixon, Mayor of Birmingham; Dr. Kenny, the Treasurer of the Irish National League; Mr. T. Harrington of *Kerry Sentinel* fame; Mr. Tritton of the London Chamber of Commerce and Imperial Institute; Mr. Mowbray of the Opium Commission; and young Lord Stanley, who was A.-D.-C. to his father, now Earl of Derby, when Governor-General of Canada. The second batch of results show the defeat of Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, Sir Henry Roscoe, Sir Theodore Fry, Sir T. Roe, Mr. N. H. Holland, Mr. W. Crosfield, and Mr. Astbury, in which cases the Unionists have gained seats, namely, at South and South-West Manchester, North Salford, Lincoln, Darlington, and two seats at Derby. The Liberals gained a seat at Perth. Mr. Balfour has been re-elected by an increased majority, his last being four hundred. No other candidate, but the Marquis of Lorne could have hoped to beat Sir J. Roscoe who has held the seat since 1885. His chair of Chemistry at Owen's College, and his connection with technical education in Manchester were considered to have rendered the constituency unassailable. In 1892 he defeated Viscount Emlyn by two hundred votes. Mr. Cayzer's victory over Mr. Bonnerjee, at Barrow, notwithstanding Mr. W. S. Caine's influence, comes as no surprise, seeing that he defeated Mr. Duncan, a well-known local man, by something like five hundred at the last General Election. Mr. Seely, the Unionist candidate, who has defeated Mr. Crosfield, at Lincoln, is the gentleman who vainly solicited the suffrages of the Rushcliffe division of Nottinghamshire, three years ago, and was terribly beaten by Mr. J. E. Ellis, the seconder of Sir Joseph Pease's recent opium resolution. The result at Darlington furnishes an example of how the introduction of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill divided not only parties but friends. The Frys and the Peases are connected by every possible human tie, commerce, religion, marriage, but on the Irish question they differ, with the result that Mr. Arthur Pease robs his brother-in-law, Sir Theodore Fry, of the seat he has held for the last fifteen years. Mr. Galloway, the rejected candidate of Warwick last election, has displaced Mr. Astbury in the constituency which has hitherto been represented by Mr. Jacob Bright whom ill-health compelled to retire. The Liberal gain at Perth is a matter which was anticipated, for had it not been that a Labour candidate thrust himself forward, the Conservative candidate, Mr. Whitelaw, would have not been easily defeated. Among the further list of those who have been returned to St. Stephen's unopposed are Sir Mathew White Ridley, Lord George Hamilton, the Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, Sir John Gorst, Sir W. H. Walrond, Sir E. Harland, the Rt. Hon. A. Akers-Douglas, Sir John Lubbock, and Sir A. F. Hood. Sir Arnold Foster, who was defeated by Sir T. Fry, at Darlington, last election, has found a seat for West Belfast. Many old members have fought and re-won their seats, notably Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir James Fergusson, and Sir H. H. Howarth. But the return which will occasion most discussion is that of Mr. Monckton for Oundle, for though one may search the length and breadth of the world no such place can be found; yet if Mr. Monckton has been mentioned as a probable candidate for that borough, Oundle might be interpreted as a telegraphic rendering of Dundee.

IT is most significant of the wholesome effect of the criticisms of men of experience and standing in the Indian military and civil services regarding the "forward policy" in Chitral that Lord Roberts, the most eminent of its advocates, has so far modified the view he formerly held as to declare against annexation. Speaking at the United Service Institute the other evening, the ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Forces said that it would suffice to make a road and ferries over the Swat and Panjkora rivers, and to guard the route when completed by local levies. Lord Roberts says the plan has the advantage of not involving an exorbitant expenditure, but its adoption seems beset with practical difficulties, foremost among them being the question, whether the tribesmen across the border have sufficient reason to be grateful to us for sending three brigades of troops into their territory to willingly take service under us. After being armed and drilled by us the local levies, who are not the men to forget unjust aggression, might treacherously turn upon us, and perhaps render necessary another costly expedition, and eventual annexation. It might be well to take risks even so great as these if it could be shown that a road through Swat and Bajour would be of any real value to us. The question is one which, as Mr. Curzon says, should be settled on strategetical grounds. Accepting this challenge Sir Neville Chamberlain has shown conclusively, as it seems to us, that as a strategetical position Chitral is worthless. Lord Roberts admits that at the very most the Russians could not send more than four thousand men into the Chitral valley. But Asmar, which bars the Chitral route towards Jellalabad, and flanks that to Peshawar and Kashmir, commands the situation. With a friendly Afghanistan eight thousand troops at Asmar would compel four thousand men in the Chitral valley, either to retreat or starve or be beaten if they advanced. With an unfriendly Afghanistan a British garrison could not remain in Chitral, for the position of Asmar would make it untenable, and it would either have to be evacuated, or held with so overwhelming a force as to cripple our defences elsewhere. This view of our untenable and undesirable position in the country our troops are now holding at such enormous cost and for so little benefit, is confirmed by the statement of the *Times'* correspondent at Malakand to the effect that if we withdraw from Chitral "every cur in Central Asia will be snapping at our heels," but that withdrawal will mean harder fighting than that occasioned by the advance—a contingency that was present in our thoughts when we first condemned the policy leading up to the campaign. The *Times'* correspondent—a well-known advocate of the forward policy—has uttered the severest criticism yet passed on the results of that policy when he declares that "our engineers have made a good practicable road from Peshawar to Chitral, which will be used by an unfriendly Power if we withdraw." While not committing ourselves to an acceptance of the view that the passing of our troops through Swat and Panjkora and the spasmodic operations of the engineers have as yet resulted in the making of "a good practicable road" we may ask why did the Foreign Office so blunder in their dealings with the tribesmen as to render it necessary to beat out a track, which may be used against us by our enemies? The *Times'* correspondent continues: "What is now proposed is to make the road pucka"—in other words, to improve it so that the Russians can move over it on wheels. It seems to us that the Simla authorities should at least have waited until the question of the future of Chitral had been decided between themselves and the Home Government before ordering road-making operations to be carried on. But the fact that unnecessary haste has been exhibited in this matter, does not afford an adequate reason for carrying the mistake further by making the road "pucka," and thus paving the way for our enemies should they desire to pass through the country.

It is all very well for Lord Roberts to propose road-making without annexation, but the one would inevitably lead to the other. We have already seen to what lengths we may go towards annexation when once the first step is taken in that direction, no matter how pacific and single-minded original intentions may be. In explaining the position in the Supreme Legislative Council, on March 28 last, Lord Elgin explained that the sole object of the expedition was the relief of Dr. Robertson and his men, and declared that the Government of India desired "above all things to avoid any step which may lead to any extension of the frontiers of British India, or any interference with the independence of the tribes." But by the time Dr. Robertson was relieved, less than a month later, this non-aggressive attitude had been abandoned, and from that time to this the future of Chitral has been one of the absorbing topics of the hour. The Rosebery Ministry declared in favour of withdrawal, and had just considered a further representation from Simla upholding, as is believed, the opposite view, and decided against it, when an end was put to the Cabinet's existence by an adverse vote in the Commons. It would have been well in accordance with the sound principle of continuity in the foreign policy of nations if the new Ministry had accepted this verdict of their predecessors, and had given effect thereto. The fact that Mr. Curzon, although he had been generally spoken of in political circles as Sir Henry Fowler's successor, was only given the Under-Secretaryship in another Department, tended to support the belief that Lord Salisbury's policy would be in accordance with this principle. Her Majesty's Government have, however, decided to judge the question in all its bearings for themselves, and consequently Lord George Hamilton will have to go minutely over the whole ground traversed by his predecessor, a task to which he cannot be expected to apply himself very readily, while the fate of political parties is being submitted to the uncertain chances of a General Election. After that distracting event is over, it may be hoped that the new Ministry will lose no time in finally settling a question that has now been under discussion for over three months. Such protracted delay as has occurred would be highly undesirable even in prosperous times, while in view of the existing financial difficulties of India it is simply ruinous. Owing to the present season being unfavourable for the movement of troops beyond the border—a fact which in itself partly supplies an answer to those who talk of the "immense strategetic importance of Chitral"—the three brigades now in occupation will not in any case be withdrawn before September. As the cost of occupation is over Rs. 75,000 per day, the total expenditure incurred by our unfortunate and unnecessary interference in the family affairs of the Chitral Mehtars will by that time amount to at least two crores of rupees. Only one-and-a-half lakhs were set down in the Budget for the current year "to provide for military operations in Chitral," and the estimated surplus was only four and a half lakhs. These therefore are the only deductions we can make from the deficit of

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

LONDON, JULY 12, MIDNIGHT.

29 Unionists, 4 Liberals, and 3 Parnellites have so far been elected.

The following candidates have been re-elected unopposed :—

UNIONISTS.

Mr. C. E. Howard Vincent...Sheffield, Central.
Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett...Eccleshall.
Mr. C. B. Stuart Wortley, Q.C. Hallum.
Sir Algernon Borthwick.....Kensington.
Mr. Henniker Heaton.....Canterbury.
Mr. Hunt.....Maidstone.
Mr. C. P. Villiers .....Wolverhampton, South
Mr. George Wyndham.....Dover.
Mr. Robt. A. Yerburgh.....Chester.
Mr. Welby .....Taunton.
Mr. Jas. T. Spencer.....West Bromwich.
Viscount Chelsea .....Bury St. Edmunds.
Mr. Charles E. Tritton.....Norwood.
Sir Charles Hall, Q. C.....Holborn.
Hon. W. F. Danvers Smith...Strand.
Mr. John Penn.....Lewisham.
Mr. Stone .....East Birmingham.
Mr. Parkes .....Central Birmingham.
(Lord Charles Beresford having retired from the contest.)
Mr. G. Dixon.....Edgbaston.
Mr. Lewis McIver.....Western Edinburgh.

LIBERALS.

Alderman Batty Langley.....Attercliffe, Sheffield.
Mr. A. J. Mundella .....Brightside, Sheffield.
Mr. Wm. McEwan.....Central Edinburgh.
Sir U. J. Kay-Shuttleworth...Clitheroe.

PARNELLITES.

Mr. Timothy Harrington .....Dublin Harbour.
Dr. Joseph Kenny .....Dublin College Green.
Mr. William Field.....St. Patrick's (Dublin).

JULY 13, NOON.

Thirty-six Unionists have now been elected unopposed. The following is a further list of Unionists re-elected:—

Lord Stanley.....Westhoughton.
Mr. John W. Maclure .....Stretford.
Mr. W. L. A. B. Burdett-Coutts.....Westminster.
Mr. Andrew G. Murray, Q.C., Buteshire. (Solicitor General for Scotland.)
Sir John R. Mowbray, Bart. .Oxford University.
Mr. John G. Talbot .....Oxford University.
Lieut.-Col. C. E. Warde .....Medway Division of Kent.

MIDNIGHT.

Up to the present the returns show that eighty-nine Unionists, seven Liberals, and four Parnellites have been elected.

The Unionists so far have gained seven seats, and the Liberals one.

The Rt. Hon'ble A. J. Balfour has been re-elected for East Manchester by an increased majority.

The Marquis of Lorne has defeated Sir Henry Roscoe, the Liberal candidate for South Manchester.

The following members have been re-elected unopposed :—

UNIONISTS.

Sir Mathew White-Ridley...Blackpool.
Lord George Hamilton .....Ealing.
The Hon'ble W. St. John Brodrick .....Guildford.
Sir John Gorst .....Cambridge University
Sir W. H. Walrond .....Tiverton.
Rt. Hon. Akers-Douglas.....St. Augustine's, Kent.
W. Johnston .....Belfast, South.
H. O. Arnold-Foster.....Belfast, West.
Sir E. Harland .....Belfast, North.
T. B. Bolitho .....St. Ives.
Professor R. C. Jebb.....Cambridge University.
W. Bromley Davenport.....Macclesfield.
W. E. Brymer.....Dorset, South.
The Hon'ble D. Plunket.....Dublin University.
E. H. Carson Q.C. .....Dublin University.
Thos. Usborne .....Chelmsford.
W. Wickham .....Petersfield.
J. A. Willox .....Everton, Liverpool.
J. H. Stock.....Walton, Liverpool.
Sir John Lubbock.....London University.
W. F. Lawrence .....Abercromby.
H. C. Stephens.....Hornsey.
W. Ambrose, Q. C. .....Harrow.
J. G. Lawson.....Thirsk and Malton Division of Yorks.
G. H. Finch .....Rutland.
Sir Alex. F. A. Hood .....Wellington.
Colonel W. Kenyon-Slaney...Newport.
R. J. More .....Ludlow.
Sir Herbert Maxwell.....Wigton.
[illegible]aldwin.....Bewdley.
[illegible]untz .....Tamworth.
[illegible]eckett .....Whitby.
[illegible]udson.....Hitchin.
James D. Palmer .....Gravesend.

The following Unionists have also been elected unopposed :—

G. W. Wolff .....East Belfast.
Col. W. H. Wilson-Todd.....Howdenshire.
Col. E. T. D. Cotton-Jodrell...Wirrall.
Vicary Gibbs.....St. Albans.
Lord Balcarres .....Chorley.
James Bigwood .....Brentford.
James Monckton .....Oundle.

John Daly, Parnellite, has been elected unopposed for Limerick City.

CONTESTED SEATS.

In to-day's contests the following candidates were re-elected :—

H. Y. B. Lopes.....Grantham (Unionist).
Sir H. Stafford Northcote ...Exeter (Unionist).
Sir H. H. Howorth .....Salford, South, (Unionist).
Lees Knowles .....Salford, West, (Unionist).
C. E. Schwann.....Manchester, North, (Liberal).
Sir W. H. Houldsworth .....Manchester, North-West, (Unionist).
Sir James Fergusson .....Manchester, North-East (Unionist).
C. W. Cayser .....Barrow-in-Furness (Unionist), defeating Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee.

Mr. Platt-Higgins, Unionist, defeated W. H. Holland, the Liberal Candidate at North Salford.

Mr. C. H. Seely, Unionist, defeated W. Crosfield, Liberal, at Lincoln.

Mr. A. Pease, Unionist, defeated Sir T. Fry, Liberal, at Darlington.

Mr. D. Galloway, Unionist, defeated Mr. Astbury, Liberal, at South-West Manchester.

Mr. R. Wallace, Liberal, has defeated Mr. W. Whitelaw, Unionist candidate, at Perth.

DEFEAT OF SIR W. V. HARCOURT.

Messrs. Bemrose and Drage, the Unionist candidates, have defeated respectively Sir W. V. Harcourt and Sir T. Roe, the Liberal candidates at Derby.

CRICKET MATCHES.

The following cricket matches each resulted in a draw, viz. :—

Eton	versus	Harrow.
Gentlemen	,,	Players.
Notts	,,	Derby.
Kent	,,	Yorkshire.

In the match between Essex and Somerset, the latter were beaten by an innings and 316 runs.

Lancashire beat Gloucester by 12 runs.

THE RISING IN MACEDONIA.

SOFIA, JULY 13.

The Bulgarian Government have reinforced the troops on the Macedonian Frontier. This and other measures adopted by the Government to repress the Macedonian agitation is only increasing the ferment.

BISLEY MEETING.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The English team won the Kolhapur Cup, beating Canada by twenty points.

In the shooting competition at Bisley for the Elcho Challenge Shield, England was first, Scotland second, and Ireland third.

ABYSSINIAN ENVOYS AT ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 12.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar, to-day, received the Special Envoys sent by King Menelik from Abyssinia.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The Bombay mails of the 28th ultimo arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 13.

The Government of India is likely to consider whether any reductions can be made in the number of troops, now on field service footing with the Chitral Expedition.

THE LUCKISERAI-GYA LINE.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of a broad guage railway from Luckiserai to Gya by private enterprise. The line will be 83 miles long and cost 109 lakhs. It will be constructed on new branch line terms.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

Communications regarding the trooping programme are still passing between the Government of India and the Home authorities. The programme, published at Bombay, may be considerably modified.

INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

The gross earnings of State Railways from the first quarter of the current financial year are 25 lakhs better than the similar period of last year.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

It has been arranged that three vessels of the P. and O. and British India fleet, employed in trooping last year, shall again be used for Indian reliefs, a considerable saving having been effected by voyages, which they made.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

SIMLA, JULY 13.

General Morton and the Quarter-master-General will accompany the Commander-in-Chief on the autumn tour.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA, JULY 13.

The match between the Poona Gymkhana and Poona Hindus terminated to-day. A very large crowd, chiefly of Brahmin boys, was present. Lord Sandhurst witnessed the game during the day. The Gymkhana played nicely, and closed their first innings for 235 runs. Mr. D. Wyatt made 51, Mr. Greig 46, and the rest minor scores. The Hindus in their second innings made 91 runs. The Gymkhana in the second innings had to make only 89 runs to win. They made 91 runs for four wickets down, thus winning by seven wickets. Greig scored 50.

GAIETIES AT POONA.

Lord and Lady Sandhurst give the State ball of the season on the 25th September.

THANA POLICE.

Mr. Dhunjeeshah Dadabhoy, District Superintendent of Police at Thana, retires from the service. Mr. Down, Superintendent of Police, Satara, is likely to succeed him.

THE LADIES' RIFLE CLUB.

POONA, JULY 14.

The ladies' rifle shooting competition, to which Colonel Selby presented prizes, came off yesterday. Ten ladies competed. The wind was rather heavy. First prize (Rs. 75) was won by Mrs. Blundell with a total score of 57 points, viz., 26 in 50, and 31 in 100 yards. Mrs. Cockburn Curtis came second, having made 55 points, 27 in 50 and 28 in 100, yards, and won the prize of Rs. 25. Mrs. Webb made 53 points, 26 in 50 and 27 in 100 yards, and won the prize of Rs. 10, presented by the Club. Miss Bromley was unfortunate having made successive missfires, owing to defective main-spring. Other competitors were Miss Gardner, Miss Burgess, Miss Vidal, Mrs. Badham, Mrs. Mercer, and Miss Burgess.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mancra left here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dilwara arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JULY 14.

Mail steamer Oceana, from Aden, and Rohilla, from Bombay, arrived.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro left Singapore, for Bombay, to-day, the 13th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	107⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	59 1-16
Bar Silver	30⅛

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton		52,000	bales.
,, ,,	,, Surats	400	,,
,, ,,	Imports of Cotton	15,000	,,
,, ,,	,, Surats	...	,,
,, Stock of Cotton		1,518,000	,,
,, ,,	Surats	23,000	,,

THE MECCA PILGRIM BILL.

On behalf of the Pilgrims' Vigilance Committee the following telegram was sent on Friday by Kazi Muhammad Saleh, Kazi of Bombay, the son of the late Shams-ul-Ulama Kazi Abdul Latif to the Secretary, Supreme Legislative Council at Simla :—"I respectfully request reasonable time to submit representations on the Pilgrims' Bill. Some provisions press most oppressively on a large class of pilgrims. Strong feeling among Muhammadans on the subject."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 28.

THE downfall of the Rosebery or, as its opponents prefer to call it, the Gladstonian Government, has come about a little sooner than was expected, and in a manner altogether surprising. In writing about the political situation a week ago and estimating as well as I could the effect of a series of misfortunes for the Ministry, commencing with the serious reverse of the Liberal candidate in Invernessshire, and ending with the humiliation put upon the Cabinet by the attitude of their Irish allies in regard to the proposed Cromwell statue, I referred to the Administration as being in a moribund condition. Within two or three hours they had been defeated in the House of Commons on a comparatively unimportant question, and in a short time we learned that the blow thus inflicted was to be regarded as fatal. Although it was patent to anyone with eyes to see that the Government was, as the result of the events I have spoken of, sick unto death, the most sagacious observer had no idea that the end was so near. There was nothing last Friday to indicate that the final catastrophe was so close. Indeed matters were looking better for the Government than usual, and only just before the crash came Sir William Harcourt was congratulating himself on a day having passed without a crisis. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman had just previously announced to the House with all the pride and satisfaction of a man who knows that he has accomplished a very stiff piece of work, and succeeded where others had failed, that the Duke of Cambridge had agreed to resign his post as head of the Army. This intimation at once startling and significant was received without a murmur of disapproval from any quarter of the House, and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman would hardly have been human if he had not felt elated at the prospect of being covered with glory as a reward for what friends and foes alike must admit, was, all things considered, a remarkable achievement. Looking at the tenacity with which "The Duke" adhered to his determination not to be driven from his exalted post until he felt himself unable to discharge its duties, it requires no special sagacity to discern the difficulties of the task Mr. Campbell-Bannerman had surmounted, and the fact he must have displayed in overcoming what to his predecessor had seemed insuperable obstacles. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman had on a recent occasion by the sacrifice he made in waiving his claim to the Speakership, earned the gratitude of every member of his party. He had now placed them under still greater obligations by carrying to a successful issue an operation that could not fail to bring popularity and votes to the Government of which he was in the opinion of many Liberals, especially Scotch Liberals, the strongest member. Even the *Times* which has done so much to hasten the destruction of the Government, cannot withhold an expression of sympathy with Mr. Campbell-Bannerman that his triumph was so short-lived. It is unnecessary for me to enter into the details of what followed; suffice it to say that after a fairly long and not particularly striking discussion Mr. Brodrick's motion, censuring the War Minister for an alleged insufficiency of small arms ammunition, was carried by a majority of seven. When the news of the Ministerial defeat was brought to the political clubs astonishment was expressed that it should have been taken so seriously. "Why," it was asked, "should the Government go out in consequence of a snap division; they did not throw up the sponge when they were in a minority a few days previously on a question of almost as much importance, namely, the allocation of rooms in the House of Lords." Consequently it was not believed that Mr. Campbell-Bannerman would persist in his resignation if he knew that his doing so would break up the Ministry when they were half through with the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, and before they had either introduced their Irish Land Bill, or proposed their famous resolution, which was to herald the overthrow of "that fortress of privilege, oppression, and reaction," in other words, the House of Lords. But it soon became clear that Mr. Campbell-Bannerman was in no mood to remain in office after what he considered the indignity put upon him by the refusal of his opponents to accept his assurance, backed up by the testimony of the Adjutant-General Sir Redvers Buller and his other advisers that Mr. Brodrick's fears were unwarranted. Reports differ as to the action of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's colleagues *vis-à-vis* the Secretary of State for War. Some persons say that the rest of the Cabinet so far from pressing him to withdraw his resignation encouraged him to decline to submit the vote to the House for reconsideration, being anxious to escape from a position which owing to one cause or another was becoming intolerable. Anyhow Mr. Campbell-Bannerman did not withdraw his resignation, and on Sunday it became known that Lord Rosebery had placed his own resignation as Prime Minister in the hands of her Majesty. This was even a greater surprise than the serious view taken by Mr. Campbell-Bannerman of the accidental—if it was accidental—vote of Friday night. I say if it was accidental, for various stories are afloat—and I mention them only for what they are worth—that Unionists were secretly brought into the House by unfrequented passages to put the Ministry in a minority, whilst the unsuspecting and guileless Mr. T. E. Ellis, was sitting comfortably in the Whip's room, doubtless thinking what a good boy he had been in breaking Mr. Gladstone's pair, and contrasting his scrupulosity with the wickedness of the average Whip. That Lord Rosebery would resign never entered into the calculations of the Unionists; it was quite expected that when the inevitable reverse came a dissolution would immediately follow; but though the manœuvre of the outgoing Cabinet has placed their opponents at a distinct advantage it must be remembered that in politics as in love and war everything is fair. Mr. Chamberlain in his address seeking re-election on his appointment as Secretary of State for the Colonies, suggests that the late Government should have wound up the business of the session and themselves appealed to the nation, but he does not make this a matter of earnest complaint and rightly so. We can understand the annoyance of Lord Salisbury at the rather clever, if somewhat unusual, course taken by his predecessor in the Premiership. Mr. Chamberlain and his friends in the present circumstances get a recognition of their claims to the loaves and fishes that they might not have obtained if the Liberals had gone straight to the country. Even as it is there is an uneasy feeling amongst the Conservatives that the Liberal Unionists are receiving rather more than their fair share of the Ministerial appointments, and if there are such complaints now, we can imagine what will be the case if the result of the General Election is to give Lord Salisbury a substantial majority independent of Mr. Chamberlain. That the Unionists will emerge from the coming contest victorious everybody expects, but opinions vary considerably as to the probable amount of their majority, and the Liberals, though they are not showing much enthusiasm in London up to the present, are entering upon the battle with more vigour than might have been anticipated. It must be conceded by their opponents that the Liberals have from the party point of view won the first skirmish. I refer to the discussion in the Upper House, last night, on the still unaccountable action of Lord Salisbury in sending his Private Secretary to Mr. Campbell-Bannerman to ask for the return of his seals of office. The noble Marquis has apologised for committing such a singular breach of etiquette, and there the incident might perhaps be left, but the Liberal Press announce their intention of carrying the matter further. Lord Salisbury's explanation was, perhaps, not so clear as it might have been; and it is the ambiguity of his speech in reply to Lord Rosebery has given rise to a widespread suspicion that there is something behind the affair. For this suspicion there may, of course, be no foundation, but it is curious that Mr. Campbell-Bannerman should be the only Minister to receive such a request.

Up to the time of writing the name of the new Secretary of State for India has not been announced. Lord Londonderry, Lord Lansdowne, Lord George Hamilton, and Mr. Curzon have all been mentioned for the post. I may be wrong, but I shall be astonished if Mr. Curzon proves to be the coming man, though certain friends of his, through their persistent puffing, have made a great many people believe that the ex-Under Secretary of State for India is quite fit to be appointed Prime Minister at once. If he is made Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that is probably all the promotion he can, or ought to, expect this time, and a good promotion it is for such a young man. I am told that Mr. Chaplin was very anxious to be Mr. Fowler's successor, but his currency views must have stood in his way as they have stood in his way of again becoming Minister of Agriculture. The *Times* and other monometallist papers welcome Sir M. Hicks-Beach's return to the Treasury as Chancellor of the Exchequer on the ground of his freedom from such heterodoxy. It is true that he has steered clear of the bimetallist agitation; but if I remember rightly, he spoke in one of his recent speeches at Bristol, which he represents in favour of a larger employment of silver in the currency of the world.

From what I can learn the feeling of the majority of the members of the Royal Commission on Indian expenditure is in favour of confining the inquiry within the narrowest possible limits, and if my information is correct the investigation will resolve itself into the question of the apportionment of the Home Charges. This of course is in a way an important matter, but hardly of sufficient importance one would have supposed to necessitate the appointment of a Royal Commission of fourteen persons. A few India Office and War Office clerks could have done the business equally well, and perhaps better, if it is to be of so restricted a character. The attempt to get reporters admitted to the future sittings of the Commission was a complete failure, only three members—Mr. Naoroji, Sir William Wedderburn, and Mr. Caine voting for the proposition. The London papers are misinformed when they announce that "for the present" the press will not be represented, implying that they may be allowed to take notes of the proceedings later. I am in a position to say that nothing whatever occurred at the preliminary meeting on Wednesday to justify the hope that the Commission may sit with open doors later. The decision come to was regarded as final by those who saw no reason for secrecy, and they are not very likely to raise the question again. The ground on which the majority acted was that no public advantage would be gained by publicity owing to the extremely technical nature of the evidence to be called. We must now possess our souls in patience, and wait for the official report of what transpires. As there are no less than eight members of the Commission, who are now holders of seats in the House of Commons and wish to remain so, it was practically decided not to commence the hearing of evidence until after the General Election, but in the meantime the Secretary of the Financial Department of the India Office, Sir Henry Waterfield, is to prepare certain papers.

The Shahzada is still here, and has had a fairly busy week, his engagements, including a visit to Darlington to see the great show of the Royal Agricultural Society, and a dinner at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George Curzon, in Carlton House Terrace. Another engagement which he did not keep was the annual conversazione of the Royal Colonial Institute at the National History Museum last night. Why he failed to appear I have not heard. I am told that he has quite recovered from the illness, which prevented his going to Sheffield at the end of his provincial tour, and that he was in a very amiable mood at Mr. Curzon's party, where he met the Prince of Wales and some of the *crême de-la crême* of London Society. The authorities of the Imperial Institute announce a grand reception in honour of the Shahzada for next Wednesday. Fellows are to have the privilege of attending on payment of five shillings each, and to bring with them a certain number of their friends at the rate of seven shillings and six pence per head. This moderate sum includes "the free supply of light refreshments," and the performances of Strauss's orchestra as well as one of the Guards Bands, and still some of the Fellows are not happy. They think they should be allowed to enjoy all these luxuries for nothing. There are some people who are never satisfied, and though the Imperial Institute has its shortcomings it must be admitted that some of the complaints against the management are rather unreasonable. For instance, I for one cannot feel much sympathy with the lady who sends to this morning's *Times* an indignant protest, because she and her husband were not allowed to take camp stools in the gardens, where the musicians from Vienna play. Selfish people are too fond of using camp stools at public functions. It would add to the convenience of those invited to assist at the trooping of the colours on the Horse Guards Parade if before her Majesty's Birthday again comes round the Field Officer-in-Brigade-Waiting who is I believe the responsible person were to take a leaf out of Sir Somers Vine's book.

Early in the present week business took me to a well-known hotel in the West End. Whilst I was at the window of the inquiry office, ascertaining whether the person I had come to see was *à la maison* an important looking individual in livery, the hall porter I presumed, rushed past me, saying "I must see Ted." In his haste to get to the door he nearly knocked me down, but as the man was evidently much excited and apparently did not intend to be rude I said nothing. Who "Ted" might be I neither knew nor cared. When a few seconds later I went away there was a smart brougham at the door, and in that brougham sat "Ted." It was no less exalted a personage than the Prince of Wales. He had driven to the hotel to pay a ceremonial call upon one of the Orleans Princes, the Duc de Chartres, who had arrived for the marriage of the Duke of Aosta and Princess Hélène, which was celebrated, in the presence of a goodly array of illustrious personages at a little Roman Catholic Church in the riverside parish of Kingston, on Wednesday. This is the first time I have heard the Heir-Apparent called "Ted." Some people might regard the incident I have described as an evidence of degeneration of manners in these democratic times, but I took it as an illustration of his Royal Highness's undoubted popularity among the masses of the Metropolis.

I recently referred to the large number of Indian students who in the recent examinations for the Bar satisfied the examiners. Wednesday was call day. Amongst the gentlemen called were sixteen natives of India, four of whom are members of the Inner Temple, ten of the Middle Temple, and two of Graiy's Inn. At a public meeting, held in London a few weeks ago, one of the speakers a distinguished retired Civilian, observed that Indians have already almost captured at least one of the Inns of Court. He alluded, I suppose, to the Middle Temple, to which belong, if I am not mistaken, all the present Chief Justices of Indian High Courts—Mr., shortly to be Sir, Charles Farran, Bombay; Sir Comer Petheram, Calcutta; Sir Arthur Collins, Madras; and Sir John Edge. In this connection I may mention that the contemplated amalgamation of the examinations for the Indian and Home Civil Services is attracting some attention here. The writer on Indian affairs in the *Times* predicts, I see that the effect of this arrangement will be to cause the question of simultaneous examinations to "disappear from the domain of practical politics." It will be news to most persons to learn that the agitation with which Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's name is so prominently identified had ever entered the "domain of practical politics," and this rather indiscreet admission is one that will no doubt be made use of by the Hon. Member for Central Finsbury if he keeps his seat, and is able to continue the advocacy of his views in the House of Commons. That he and his friends will let the movement drop is, I should say, highly improbable. Indeed with a Unionist Government in power they are likely to be more persistent should fate not be unkind to them in the approaching struggle. Whether they would not be wiser to accept the inevitable, and cease to devote their energies in the pursuit of a cause foredoomed to failure is another matter.

MR. EDMUND GOSSE'S personal reminiscences of the late Robert Louis Stevenson appear in the July number of the *Century Magazine*. They are confined, as the writer observes, to things that he has himself seen or known. Stevenson's pity was a very marked quality, and it extended to beggars. This his friend thought going too far; but Stevenson was unconvinced. His optimism, however, suffered a rude shock in South Audley-street one summer afternoon. We met a stalwart beggar, whom I refused to aid. Louis, however, wavered, and finally handed him sixpence. The man pocketed the coin, forbore to thank his benefactor, but fixing his eye on me, said in a loud voice, "And what is the other little gentleman going to give me?" "In future," said Louis, as we strode coldly on, "I shall be the other little gentleman."

THE SANGLI STATE AND ITS LATE PRIME MINISTER.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows :—A short account of the Sangli State will not, I hope, be uninteresting to your readers, at a time when the executive charge of the State has been given over by Mr. B. N. Vaidya, after holding it for a period of eight years. This State ranks next to Kolhapur in the Southern Mahratta Country. Its area is 952 square miles, and its population, according to the last census, numbers 238,945 souls. The revenue is about ten lakhs of rupees. The districts of the States are detached and for the purposes of administration they are divided into six talukas. The communication with the talukas has been much facilitated since the opening of the Southern Mahratta Railway line. Sangli, the capital, is situated at a distance of thirty-two miles from Kolahpur, and is connected by both the Southern Mahratta and Kolahpur State Railways. There is a station after its own name on the Southern Mahratta Railway, at a distance of three miles. There is a fine rest-house for Europeans only, built on an eminence, half a mile from the station. The very situation of the town on the banks of the river Krishna adds much to its beauty. It is in the very fine pleasure gardens, called the Ambrai Gardens, where the inhabitants usually spend their evenings. The town possesses a good library and a high school, the steeples of which are prominent, and at once catch the eyes of the traveller. In the centre of the town there are two commodious dhurmasallas, called Jubilee Dhurmasallas, in commemoration of the jubilee. One of these is intended for first and second class travellers, and the other for poor sojourners.

The ruling Chief of the State is Shrimant Dhondirao Chintaman alias Tatia Saheb. He is about sixty years of age, and was invested with the administration as far back as 1859. From 1874 to 1887 the administration was jointly conducted by the Chief and a British officer. This joint administration ended in 1887, and the Chief took upon himself the sole responsibility, the State Karbhari being his principal adviser and executive head. From the abolition of the joint administration Mr. Vaidya has been the State Karbhari. Several reforms were introduced by the successive joint administrators, and Mr. Vaidya took good care to bring into force the various suggestions made to him by political officers also. As a State Karbhari and Chief Revenue Officer Mr. Vaidya has always watched well the interests of the State. The balance in the treasury has been more than doubled now, in spite of several heavy calls on the exchequer. As a judge in criminal and other judicial matters he has been calm and thoughtful. This has made him popular among the ryots. During the period of his administration the trade of Sangli town has greatly flourished. He tried his best to give every facility for furthering the cause of commerce and improving the condition of the people. During the eight years of his service here the number of schools rose from about 75 to 100 and of these one is a high school, teaching up to the Matriculation standard. The satisfactory condition of the revenue enabled the State to undertake many works of public utility. Shahapur, the chief commercial town in the territory, has a good dhurmasalla and a fine court-house. Tirdal is provided with a beautiful school-buildings and water-works which have supplied the long-felt want of good drinking water. Sangliwater-works, too, have been under taken at a cost of about two lakhs of rupees, and will soon provide the whole of the town with an abundant supply of good potable water, for which the people hitherto had to go more than a mile to the Krishna river. Many irrigation works were undertaken and completed. Sangli also has a gymkhana, and in many ways has greatly flourished under the fostering care of the Raja and Mr. Vaidya. As a private gentleman Mr. Vaidya has been social, kind, and ready to mix freely with the people. As a superior he is respected by all those under him. The State has been greatly benefitted in all its departments during the period Mr. Vaidya held the post of the State Karbhari. He deserves credit for what he has done to improve the condition of the State as well as that of its subjects, although, of course the greater portion of the credit is due to the Chief for the support he has invariably given to all the progressive measures carried out by the State Karbhari.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT GUNTER, R.E., has been appointed to the Punjab P. W. D.

LIEUTENANT M. B. ROBERTS, I.S.C., has passed the preliminary test in Russian.

AN equitation class for the instruction of officers will shortly be assembled at Meerut.

LIEUTENANT LAGH, Manchester Regiment, has been appointed to the 13th Bombay Infantry.

GENERAL leave of absence has been granted to 2nd Lieutenant F. T. Brown, R. A., from 19th July to 17th August.

THE following officers of the Royal Sussex Regiment are posted to 2nd Battalion :—Major C. Russell, Captain J. H. Burbory and Captain M. E. Cookson.

THE undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—Colonel J. W. A. Michell, Indian Staff Corps Commanding at Dinapore, for one year, on private affairs.

CAPTAIN H. de la P. GOUGH, 16th Lancers, has been appointed to officiate as A.-D.-C. to Lieutenant-General Sir R. C. Stewart, Commanding the Secunderabad District.

THE undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India:—1st Battalion Duke of Cornwal's Light Infantry —Captain H.B. Walker, for six months, on medical certificate.

THE undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India :—Surgeon-Captain H. F. Whitchurch, for one year, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

THE undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India on medical certificate for twelve months from 4th April :—Lieutentant R. K. Knap, No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery.

THE undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the 8th July 1895 :—Lieutenant N. C. Taylor, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 14th Bengal Lancers for seven months.

BOOKS, periodicals, newspapers, and packets of light literature, contributed for the use of sick and wounded soldiers in the military hospitals with the Chitral Relief Force, will be conveyed free of Charge by the Post Office of India. Packets should be addressed to "The Principal Medical Officer, Chitral Relief Force," and should be very clearly superscribed "For sick soldiers."

A PROPOSAL made by the General Officer commanding at Mauritius, that a recruiting party should be sent annually to India by the Mauritius companies of Royal Artillery, and should work directly under the orders of the District Recruiting Officer at Delhi, instead of as heretofore under British officers deputed annually to this country on recruiting duty from the Hongkong Regiment, has been sanctioned.

THE Government of India have decided that Lieutenant-Generals commanding the forces in the four Commands should in future sanction the temporary employment of regimental officers for the performance of Commissariat-Transport duties in cantonments in place of Departmental officers detailed for Field Service, irrespective of the period for which the officers may be employed their sanction being accepted as sufficient authority for the admission of Staff pay; and that the nomination of the officers required shall rest with the General Officer commanding in the district concerned. This procedure will also apply to the case of regimental non-commissioned officers.

THE following proposals, having as their object a readjustment of the pay and allowances of Squadron Sergeant Majors and Quartermaster-Sergeants of British Cavalry in India, so as to bring them more into accord with the relative emoluments admissible to these ranks in England, has been under consideration and received the sanction of the Government of India :—(a) that, with effect from the 1st July 1895, all Squadron Sergeant-Majors should be restricted to the English pay of their rank converted into Indian currency at the official rate of exchange; (b) that from the same date all Squadron Quartermaster-Sergeants should receive Rs. 19 per mensem, in addition to the English pay of their rank converted as above subject to the condition that their total pay and extra duty should not exceed the pay of a Squadron Sergeant-Major.

THE appointment of Assistant Militia Secretary at the India Office has become vacant by the retirement, in consequence of ill-health, of Mr. John Horsley Mayo.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS

LATEST RETURNS.

THE following is a complete list of the election results up to last evening :—

Constituency.	Elected.	Party.	1892.	1886.	1885.
Birmingham, E.	*Mr Stone	C	C	C	C
,, C.	*Mr Parkes	U	U	U	U
,, Edgbstn	*Mr G Dixon	U	U	U	L
Bury St Edmunds	*Viscount Chelsea	C	C	C	C
Buteshire	*Mr G Murray	C	C	C	C
Barrow	*Mr C W Cayzer	C	C	U	L
Belfast, S	*Mr W Johnston	U	C	C	C
,, N	*Sir E Harland	C	C	C	C
,, E	*Mr G W Wolff	C	C	C	L
,, W	*Mr Arnold Foster	U	U	L	L
Blackpool	*Sir M W Ridley	C	C	C	C
Canterbury	*Mr H Heaton	C	C	C	C
Chester	*Mr R A Yerburgh	C	C	L	L
Clitheroe	*Sir U Kay Shuttleworth	L	L	L	L
Cambridge Univ.	*Sir J Gorst; *Prof Jebb	C	C	C	C
Cheshire (Wirral)	*Col Cotton Jodrell	C	C	C	L
,, (Macclesfield)	*Mr W B Davenport	C	C	C	L
Darlington	*Mr A Pease	U	L	L	L
Derby	*Mr Bemrose; *Mr Drage	U	L	L	C
Dorset, S	*Mr W B Brymer	C	C	L	C
Dover	*Mr G Wyndham	C	C	C	C
Dublin (St Stphn's Grn)	*Dr Kenny	P	P	N	N
,, St Patrick's	*Mr W Field	L	P	N	N
,, Harbour	*Mr T Harrington	P	P	N	N
Dublin (Univ)	*Hon D Plunkett; *Mr E H Carson	C	C	C	C
Edinburgh, C	*Mr McEwan	L	L	L	L
,, W	*Mr L McIver	U	U	U	U
Ealing	*Lord G Hamilton	C	C	C	C
Essex (Chelmsford)	*Mr T Usborne	C	C	C	C
Exeter	*Sir S Northcote	C	C	C	C
Grantham	*Mr H Lopes	C	C	C	L
Gravesend	*Mr J D Palmer	C	C	C	C
Guildford	*Hon W Brodrick	C	C	C	C
Hampstead	*Mr Hoare	C	C	C	C
Harrow	*Mr W Ambrose	C	C	C	C
Hertfordshire (St Albans)	*Mr V Gibbs	C	C	C	C
,, (Hitchin)	*Mr G B Hudson	C	C	C	C
Holborn	*Sir C Hall	C	C	C	C
Hampshire (Petersfield)	*Mr W Wickham	C	C	U	U
Kensington, S	*Sir A Borthwick	C	C	C	C
Kent (Medway)	*Col Warde	C	C	C	C
Kent (St Augustine's)	*Rt Hon A kers Douglas	C	C	C	L
Lancashire (Stretford)	*Mr Maclure	C	C	L	C
Lancs (Chorley)	Lord Balcarres	C	C	L	C
Lewisham	*Mr J Penn	C	C	C	C
Limerick City	Mr J Daly	P	AP	N	N
Lincoln	*Mr C H Seely	U	L	C	C
Liverpool, Abercromby	*Mr W F Lawrence	C	C	C	C
,, Everton	*Mr J A Willox	C	C	C	C
,, Walton	*Mr Stock	C	C	C	C
London City	*Sir G Hanson; *Mr Gibbs	C	C	C	C
London University	*Sir J Lubbock	U	U	C	U
Manchester, N. W.	*Sir W H Houldsworth	C	C	C	C
,, E	*Rt Hon A J Balfour	C	C	C	U
,, N E	*Sir J Fergusson	C	C	C	
,, N	*Mr C E Schwann	L	L	L	L
,, S W	*Mr W Galloway	U	L	L	L
,, S	Lord Lorne	U	L	L	L
Middlesex (Hornsey)	*Mr H C Stephens	C	C	C	C
,, (Brentford)	*Mr J Bigwood	C	C	C	C
Maidstone	*Mr Hunt	C	C	C	C
Norwood	*Mr C E Tritton	C	C	C	C
Oxford University	*Sir J Mowbray; *Mr J Talbot	C	C	C	C
Paddington, S	*Mr Fardell	C	C	C	C
Perth	Mr R Wallace	L	C	L	L
Rutlandshire	*Mr G H Finch	C	C	C	C
St George's Hanover Sq	*Mr Goschen	U	U	C	C
Sheffield, C	*Mr Howard Vincent	C	C	C	C
,, (Eccleshall)	*Sir E Ashmead Bartlett	C	C	C	C
,, (Hallam)	*Mr Stuart Wortley	C	C	C	L
,, (Brightside)	Mr Mundella	L	L	L	L
,, (Attercliffe)	*Mr Langley	L	L	L	L
Strand	*Mr W D Smith	C	C	C	C
Salford, S	*Sir H Howarth	C	C	C	C
,, N	Mr Platt Higgins	U

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. HINDU GYMKHANA.

This fixture has lost its former interest, and on Saturday afternoon little enthusiasm was observable amongst the crowd—a smaller one than last year—which lined the boundaries of the Gymkhana ground to see the Hindus play against their European rivals. It was disappointing to the large number of Hindus, who were present in the tents, to see their co-religionists disposed of one after the other in quick succession by the English bowlers—Anderson and Hair—who were responsible for five wickets each. Every one of Hair's victims was clean-bowled, and his colleague was indebted to Stephens (whose performance behind the sticks was admirable) for two wickets. The three other victims were caught in the slips. The Hindus won the toss, and selected to be on the defence, the home team entrusting the attack to Hair and Anderson. The visitors had a bad beginning, and the first wicket fell with one run. The performance of the Hindus against the "Young Men" on the previous Saturday, had created an impression that their match with the Bombay Gymkhana would be a very enjoyable game. These expectations were hopelessly frustrated, and a "rot" which set in from the commencement could not be removed by the Hindus, who showed a very weak defence. The disaster reached the climax, when 4 runs were telegraphed for 5 wickets, including Bhandare, Patel, Kirtikar, Dhotre, and Broker. All hopes were abandoned when Ram showed his inability to play the bowlers with anything like confidence. A feeble stand was made by Dadarkar, the only man who withstood the attack, and managed to score something. He carried his bat for nine runs. With a total of 24 runs the whole of the visitors' eleven was disposed of in one hour; the bowling analysis of Anderson and Hair being remarkably good. The former allowed ten runs, and the latter fourteen, each being responsible for five wickets.

The Gymkhana took their turn at the wickets, at 3-15, and within fifteen minutes knocked up the required number of runs. They opened with Stephens and Captain Pinnhey, the former at once commenced a dashing game, putting up boundary hits in all directions. The Hindu bowlers could not see their way either to reach the sticks or entrap the batsmen. Kale, the young man who has bowled so well for the Hindus on many occasions for some reason or other did not come out successfully, and equally bad was the fate of Patel and Broker who were very roughly treated by the batsman. Stephens played a very correct and forward game, his hits being mostly for 4 each. The first four players had very nearly demoralised the fielding, and the bowlers were much discouraged when "sure chances" were dropped. Brooks played an excellent game, and carried out his bat for 49 runs. The stand made by him in partnership with Stephens was admirable, and the large total was due to the contributions of these two players. The Gymkhana knocked up a total of 192 runs, winning the match by 168 runs. The whole English eleven played very well, the principal contributors in addition to Brooks and Stephens being Captain Pinnhey 19, Cheatham (19), Macbeth (13), and Captain Anderson (12).

The scores and analysis were :—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Bhandare, c Hair, b Anderson	0
Dhotre, b Hair	1
Patel, c Brooks, b Anderson	0
Kirtikar, c Substitute, b Anderson	1
Broker, b Hair	2
Ram, b Hair	5
Dadarkar, not out	9
Shahani, st. Stephens, b Anderson	0
Kothare, b Hair	1
Kale, b Hair	2
Sodu, c Stephens, b Anderson	3
Total	24

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Anderson	54	10	5	5
Hair	50	14	3	5

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Stephens, b Patel	61
Pinnhey, run out	12
Cheatham, b Broker	19
Macbeth, b Shahani	13
Chamier, c and b Broker	2
Brooks, not out	49
Mackay, b Shahani	0
Hair, b Patel	5
Haddon, c and b Broker	6
Anderson, b Kale	12
Extras	13
Total	192

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY VS. THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

A match was played between the above teams on the R. I. M. ground, on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the home team by three wickets and 39 runs. The following is the full score and bowling analysis :—

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Quinney, b B Arria	0
Worman, c Holland, b Tayor	18
Seel, c Taylor, b B Arria	0
Kelly, b B Arria	0
T Reed, c Holland, b Taylor	10
Cole, b B Arria	0
Claridge, b Taylor	9
Houlton, b B Arria	12
McCormack, b B Arria	9
T Smith, not out	0
H Read, c J Bharucha, b B Arria	5
Extras	11
Total	71

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
B Arria	60	29	3	7
Douglas	25	19	1	0
Taylor	44	13	1	3

Bowled 2 no-balls.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

Capt Holland, b Cole	22
Sub Lt Vines, run out	36
J Barucha, l b w Cole	1
Engineer Taylor, c Kelly, b Cole	0
Lieut Grimston, c Cormack, b Read	0
Sub Lt de Burgh, c Smith, b Read	4
Sub Lt Layenbye, not out	23
B Arria, c Houlton, b Kelly	14
Lieut Rowand, Sub Lt Douglas, Engineer Torrie — did not bat.	
Extras	10
Total	110

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Quinney	30	22	1	0
G Kelly	45	21	1	1
Cole	55	15	3	3
H Read	40	42	0	2

WAZIRISTAN.

CAMP DEHGAN, through Miran Shah, July 10.

CAMP DEHGAN, 9th July.—A camel ringing guard was fired on at 1dak on the 7th. The guard fired in reply, killing one Dauri.

It is reported that the telegraph line will be extended to this camp.

Heavy rain in the neighbourhood has considerably lowered the temperature.

SIMLA, July 10.

A proposed move of troops from Dehgan in the Tochi Valley to a new site about 15 miles up the Mazdak range has been negatived.—*Pioneer.*

In early days Stevenson suffered many indignities on account of his extreme youthfulness of appearance and habitual absence of self-assertion. He was at Inverness—being five or six and twenty at the time—and had taken a room in a hotel. Coming back about dinner-time, he asked the bour of table d'hote, whereupon the landlady said, in a motherly way: "Oh, I knew you wouldn't like to sit in there among the grown-up people, so I've had a place put for you in the bar." There was a frolic at the Royal Hotel, Bathgate, in the summer of 1879. Louis was lunching alone, and the maid, considering him a negligible quantity, came and leaned out of the window. This outrage on the proprieties was so stinging that Louis at length made free to ask her, with irony, what she was doing there. "I'm looking for my lad," she replied. "Is that he?" asked Stevenson, with keener sarcasm. "Weel, I've been lookin' for him a' my life, and I've never seen him yet," was the response. Louis was disarmed at once, and wrote her on the spot some beautiful verses in the vernacular. "They're no bad for a beginner," she was kind enough to say when she had read them.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites Patent Medicines. Toilet Preparations and Articles. Invalid Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SONS & Co. Bumnum Street Fort, Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY

The question of organising a detective force for Burma has been under consideration for some time past, and the proposals of the local Government are now before the Government of India. The Inspector-General goes to Simla in a few months to consult with Dr. Lethbridge on the rubject.

A Good Military road will probably be made from Burma to Kengtung in the Mekong Valley next cold weather. The existing track has already been greatly improved, but a great deal still remains to be done. Our garrison on the Mekong must be permanent if French intrigues in that quarter are to be checked.

Mr. Copleston, Commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division, is appointed to act as Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma, *vice* Mr. Burgess, who takes leave at the end of july. Mr. Hall, Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon town lands, acts as Commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division, Colonel Cresswell succeeding Mr. Hall as President of the Rangoon Municipality.

It is probable that a bluebook on Chitral will be issued when the policy in regard to that country has been declared. The volume ought to prove most interesting reading, unless the India Office edit it in the fashion which was adopted with some of the Central Asian bluebooks of the past. Its publication should not be unduly delayed after the demands made for papers by members of Parliament before the dissolution.

A sad accident is reported from Silchar on the 4th instant. Dr. Pain, Mr. Marklew and Mr. Elliott, all of the Assam-Bengal Railway, were descending the Jentings in a boat, when at a certain turn the boat was upset. Messrs. Marklew and Elliott managed to swim ashore, but Dr. Pain, who was heavily clad, could not make way against the freshet. He was carried down stream and drowned. His body was recovered within eleven minutes, and was buried at Silchar. Dr. Pain had seen service in the subordinate medical branch in Afghanistan, and had more than one medal.

So far no exact news has reached Gilgit overland regarding the whereabouts of the Russian party told off for the delimitation of the Eastern Pamirs, Major-General Gerard, however, should get in touch with them by messenger next week, when he will have crossed the Hindu Kush. If the preliminaries can be settled by August 1st the actual work of demarcation should not take more than two months, though a considerable amount of surveying will have to be done.

On Wednesday General Low was informed officially from Army Headquarters in Simla, that as her Majesty's Government require time to decide on the details of the permanent settlement of Chitral, and as the present season is unfavourable for the movement of large bodies of troops, it has been decided that the force occupying Chitral and Dir road cannot be withdrawn before September at all events. General Low has been instructed to arrange for supplies accordingly. As we recently stated, supplies sufficient for the whole Field Force were already at or beyond Nowshera some time ago. It only remains to place them along the line of communications and at the summer quarters already taken up by British troops. So, writes the *Pioneer*, procrastination begets procrastination, and a matter which ought to have been settled weeks ago is still left in a state of costly uncertainty. By the end of August we shall have had some 18,000 troops across the frontier for five months, and the bill to be paid even if they are all withdrawn then, will certainly not be less than two crores at the very highest estimate. No matter whether the country was to be occupied or not, such an expenditure of strength and money was totally out of proportion to the task to be accomplished and the ends to be achieved. The blame, of course, rests not with the present Government, but with their predecessors, who were too much concerned with the problem how to die effectively before the eyes of the British elector to reflect that delay in settling the Chitral question would certainly upset the unstable equilibrium of India's finances and might excite serious political discontent throughout the Empire. We had many tongues, but apparently no head. As to the new Ministry, it would perhaps have been too much to expect that the Salisbury Cabinet could find time, amid the flurry of winding up the Session and the distracting anxieties of a General Election, to give due consideration to Indian questions: and indeed, as the result of the appeal to the country is more or less uncertain, it would scarcely have been prudent in Lord George Hamilton to accept the responsibility of a final decision in regard to Chitral. It is to be hoped, however, that whatever party comes back to power, we shall have an end made of this wretched policy of drift and delay. The Government of India have a right to insist that the question of Chitral shall be thought out in all its aspects, and the leaders of the victorious party be ready with their settlement as soon as may be after the elections are over.

Khazan Singh, "Deputy Commissioner of Settlement." Sialkote, tells us in the introduction to a remarkable pamphlet he has just published, says a contemporary, that "there are several things which have been weighing upon him for a long time" and he is sorry he cannot "keep them to himself any longer." For, argues the Deputy, "if we die before we give expression to such things as these they will be buried with us in the grave and there they will weigh upon us like a nightmare." Khazan Singh's pamphlet is called *Justice*, but with a truly Platonic instinct for deep foundations he devotes his first chapter to "the unity of God." The second chapter is on "Superstitions and Government," and leaves us in some doubt as to whether in Khazan Singh's eyes the Government of India is not itself a superstition. Perhaps it is in some respects. In the third chapter the author, with an abrupt descent from the general to the particular, falls foul of private arbitration, as it is practised presumably in the Punjab. "Cases have come to our notice where extreme villainies have been committed. Arbitrators combine and conspire like thieves over their booty. During the course of the case they perpetrate unheard of rogueries, playing the devil all the while. Their proceedings represent strange phenomena." There are also several chapters devoted "to sources of injustice," and finally Khazan Singh concludes with the following vigorous anathema: "If after all these considerations anyone still does injustice we must call him intriguer, robber, plunderer, rogue and villain, the pourer of the bitter milk of concord into hell, the uprooter of the universal peace and confounder of all unity in earth. We must therefore close around him, confound him, pelt him, pummel him, rummage him, ransack him and shun and spurn and spit at him because he is the disturber of us all." This certainly ought to relieve the writer if anything will.

It is anticipated that Sir Antony MacDonnell will arrive in India in the 3rd week of October, and take over charge of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the N.-W. Provinces from Mr. Alan Cadell at Allahabad.

The latest phase of the Muridki tragedy is now at hand. The trial of Woordi Major Jeswant Singh and Jemadar Barsa Singh, 9th Bengal Lancers, and Woordi Major Hardit Singh, 19th Bengal Lancers, is fixed for the 19 instant in the court of Mr. C. W. Parker, Divisional Judge, Rawalpindi. Mr. Sinclair appears on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Inayatullah, barrister-at-law, will defend.

News received in Calcutta announces the sudden death in London of Mr. W. L. Alston. The deceased gentleman was well known both in social and commercial circles in the Indian metropolis, having been for many years a partner in Octavius Steel and Co. and an enthusiastic sportsman to boot.

The number of sick soldiers belonging to the French expedition to Madagascar is increasing so rapidly that it has been decided to send a steamer to France every six weeks with the fever-stricken men. A vessel despatched to Nossi Comba, with three hundred and fifty invalids on board, was obliged to retain two hundred of them, as the Sanatorium could not accommodate more than one hundred and fifty. Gen. Duchesne has asked the Minister of War for more men to be sent to him.

Sir George S. M. Thomas was sued in the Westminster County-court, on June 21, for £62, for dresses and linen supplied by Mr. Peter Robinson. He said that differences had arisen between himself and his wife, and he arranged that she should keep her income, and clothe herself and children. The judge gave judgment for the defendant, holding that he had forbidden his wife to pledge his credit.

Colonel G. B. Macdonell, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, Colonel on the Staff, Commanding R.A., China and Hongkong, has been permitted to retire from the Service with effect from the 11th instant.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Arthur Nicolson, K.C.I.E., C.M.G., to be her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, in succession to Sir Ernest Satow, K.C.M.G., who has been appointed to Tokio.

Sir Arthur Hallibuston, K.C.B., has been appointed Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War on the retirement of Sir Ralph Thompson. Mr. G. Lawson, C.B., has been appointed to succeed Sir Arthur Haliburton as Assistant Under-Secretary, and Mr. A. Major will succeed Mr. Lawson as Director of Contracts. Sir Ralph Knox, K.C.B., will, in addition to holding his present position of Accountant-General, be Assistant Financial Secretary.

Captain F. D. Lugard is to deliver a paper on his recent expedition to the Niger, before the Royal Geographical Society, at a special meeting, on Monday evening, July 1, at the University of London. Sir G. Taubman Goldie, K.C.M.G., will preside.

A proposal to levy duties on German trade passing through Walfisch Bay was debated in the Assembly at Cape Town. Mr. Rhodes said he hoped Germany would some day realise that this territory was useless to her and would retire from it.

In connexion with the eightieth anniversary of Waterloo it is interesting to learn from an article by M. Pierre Mille, in the *Revue Bleue*, that Napoleon had at one time serious thoughts of taking service in the English Army. In the spring of 1792, Dr. Bate, an English professor in the Austrian Imperial Family, was dining with several persons, among whom was Bonaparte, then merely an Artillery officer. Bonaparte, who at this period was anxious about his prospects, closely questioned Dr. Bate regarding his chances of advancement in the event of his placing his sword at the disposal of his Britannic Majesty. The Doctor informed the future Emperor that in all likelihood he would never rise above the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and that before getting so far he might possibly be sent off to India to die of malarial fever. This conversation, according to M. Mille, was enough to damp the ardour of young Bonaparte. If authentic, the incident is admirably designed to gratify those historians who love to speculate as to what "might have been."

The staff of the Indo-European Telegraph Company have presented to Mr. Andrews, the managing director, a handsome silver casket in celebration of his completion of twenty-five years' control of the management. During this long period Mr. Andrews has reddered distinguished services to Indian communications. The accuracy and punctuality with which the *Times* special despatches have been regularly transmitted from India—notably during the visit of the Prince of Wales, the Ilbert controversy, and the military expeditions—were creditable alike to the Indian Government Telegraph Department and the Indo-Eurpean Company.

The Paris police, on June 17, succeeded in capturing an escaped convict named Pontieu, who had been transported to Guiana, and only succeeded in getting away at the third attempt. His first bid for liberty was made a week after his arrival. He was then away two days. Five months later he tried again with no better result, for he was traced and brought back again. In spite of the extra care with which he was watched, he escaped the third time a few weeks afterwards. Soldiers were sent all over the island to catch him, and in order to elude them he had to crawl on his hands and knees through the undergrowth. This life lasted for three weeks, during which time he lived on roots, and finally succeeded in reaching the coast. The hollow trunk of a tree did duty as a boat, and to this he entrusted himself, floating about until he was picked up by a vessel bound for Venezuela. From there he made his way to France, and had only been back about a week when he fell into the hands of the police.

The tenth annual metting of the Notional Association for the Employment of Reserve Soldiers, &c., was held, on June 25, at the Royal United Service Institution. Gen. Sir John Adye presided. During the past year situations were found for 4,120 men, a falling off of 322 as compared with the previous year. Of this number 700 obtained employment in Government Departments. The number of men annually returning to civil life was 17,000, the average age being between twenty-six and twenty-seven, and the men being nearly all unmarried. The Committee trusted that the work would not only tend to increase the popularity of army service, but would prove of benefit to the men concerned, to the employers of labour, and conduce generally to the public good.—The report was cordially adopted on the motion of Gen Sir E. Bulwer, seconded by Mr. Layton Lounder. The meeting was addressed by Col. Gurnham, Major Rasch, M.P., Major Roe, Col. Carre, Col. Cox, and Gen. Sir Percy Fielding.

The 141st annual report of the Society of Arts announces that the Society's silver medal is to be awarded to Gen. J. Michael, C.S.I. late Military Secretary to the Government of Madras. Gen. Michael is awarded the medal nominally for the paper on "Forestry," which he read before the Society of Arts in December last, but more especially in recognition of his great work as the pioneer of practical forestry in India. The report recapitulated the proceedings of the Society during the past year, and laid special stress on the Society's examinations, which in the past year attracted a larger number of candidates—4,777—than in any previous year. The statement of receipts and expenditure appended to the report showed that the Society in the past year had dealt with an income of about £10,000. The excess of assets over liabilities was nearly £20,000. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has been re-elected President of the Society. Among the names of those elected on the Council were H.R.H. the Duke Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, H.R.H. the Duke of York, the Duke of Abercorn, the Earl of Rosebery, Lord Kelvin, Lord Belhaven, Sir Courtenay Boyle, Sir Frederick Bramwell, Sir Frederick Leighton, Sir John Donnelly, Sir Richard Webster, and Sir Owen Roberts. Sir Henry Trueman Wood was re-elected secretary.

It is a recognised institution on the morning of the 21st (the longest day) for parties of residents in the towns in the locality surrounding Salisbury Plain to spend the night in the vicinity of Stonehenge in order to see the sun rise. As early as midnight on Thursday (says the *Westminster Gazette*) cyclists and others could be seen making across the Plain from various directions, and many vehicles full of passengers were also to be seen wending their way to the rendezvous—the far-fame group of stones, the relics of a bygone age. A large fire was burning brightly close by the ruins, and this served as a beacon to those unacquainted with the locality. A large company of would-be sightseers, estimated at about 400, including some fifty ladies, assembled soon after midnight to witness the phenomena. The weather was favourable. The sun was timed to rise at 3·44, but it was twelve minutes later when it cut sharply above the rim of the distant plain, and some five minutes after its rays were reflected on the "Friar's Heel," a huge pillar of stone situate a little distance from the ruins, and thence to the "altar stone," which lies inside the "temple." The scene was a magnificent one.

A curious incident marked the stay of Worth's Circus at Maritzburg recently. One of the most attractive items in the programme was a representation in the arena of the most stirring episode in the Matabele War—Wilson's last stand—which was, however, withdrawn at the request of the authorities. The latter, it is said, deemed it inadvisable to continue the performance, fearing that it would have a tendency to so excite the passions of the natives engaged therein as to lead them to carry their mimic triumph over the white man into actual practice. It is always well to let sleeping dogs lie.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the Legislative Council at Simla, on Thursday, Sir A. Miller, in introducing the Bill to amend the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act of 1879, explained that there is now no legal authority for the extradition from British India of a deserter from the Imperial Service Troops. The object of the Bill, therefore, is to amend Section 11 of the Act, to make desertion an offence in respect of which warrants for arrest may be issued, and to give Political Agents the necessary power to obtain extradition in these cases. Sir A. Miller also pointed out that the Act does not provide for the enlargement on bail of a person arrested under a warrant issued by a Political Agent under Section 11. He proposed, therefore, to embody in the Act the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure Which admit of the release of a person arrested under a warrant on his furnishing security to the satisfaction of the Magistrate for his due appearance.

The Bill was introduced.

Sir James Westland, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code, explained that pieces of metal alleged to be coin must be used as money for the time being in order to fall within the definitions therein given. The Indian Coinage Act, 1870, enables the Governor-General to call in coins of any date or kind after a notification in the *Gazette*, and it would not be unlikely, he held, that coin so called in was not "used for the time being as money" when after a space it became sufficiently scarce. Sir J. Westland then referred to the Farukhabad rupees which were formerly in use and circulation in Bengal, and which were called in in 1887, and are not covered by the definition as it stands. He stated that these rupees were in extensive circulation in Central India and Rajputana, and that whilst regarded as money in certain Native States, they were recently extensively manufactured in Bombay. It was, therefore, necessary to take measures to stop this manufecture. The Hon'ble Member concluded: We are under some obligations to the Native States not to permit coin which passes there from hand to hand as ordinary circulating coin, to be manufactured by private individuals in British India.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie made a long speech in introducing the Bill to make better provision for the regulation of Pilgrim Ships, explaining that the Secretary of State had given orders for the revision of the regulations being brought into force before the pilgrim season of 1895-96. Hence the Bill must come into force from 1st October next, and the question cannot be left for discussion by the Select Committee now dealing with the Indian Merchant Shipping Bill. The mover, in referring to the question of cholera being introduced into Europe, said: "I think I am correct in saying there is no well authenticated instance on record of cholera having been imported to Europe or Egypt from India by sea." Sir A. Mackenzie, having given an interesting epitome of the details of the conferences hitherto held on the subject of special regulations for pilgrim traffic, stated that the following are the chief changes in the law which the recent Conference at Paris in 1894 renders necessary: (1) in future every vessel embarking pilgrims for Hedjaz will be treated as a pilgrim ship, provided only that no ship carrying passengers other than pilgrims of the lowest class, and having on board pilgrims of the lowest class in a less proportion than one pilgrim for every 100 tons, will be deemed a pilgrim ship; (2) the Captain must give three days' notice of his time of sailing, instead of 24 hours as at present; (3) Her Majesty's Government have intimated to the French Government that a minimum standard of one and a half square metres viz., 16 square feet, will be prescribed on all Indian ships for every pilgrim, of whatever age; this will add to the cost of passage for pilgrims; (4) the Convention provides that the upper deck shall be reserved for the use of pilgrims and kept clear of encumbrances; and hospital accommodation, at 32 square feet for 5 per cent. of the pilgrims is provided. The Bill also provides for medical inspection before embarkation; (5) the Captain of a pilgrim ship is bound to pay the whole amount of the sanitary taxes levied by the Turkish Government, which adds to the cost of the passage ticket. A suggession has been made that needy pilgrims should be exonsed this impost, and it is hoped it will be accepted by the Porte; (6) a second medical officer is to be appointed on a ship carrying over 1,000 passengers; and (7) a provision is introduced omitting the rule compelling ships to call when on the return journey. Sir A Mackenzie concluded: The Government of India will lose no opportunity of safeguarding the interest of its Mahomedan subjects.

Sir A. Miller, in introducing a Bill to amend Sections 632 and 652 of the Code of Civil Procedure, explained that the first section requires that rules to regulate its procedure made by a High Court must be consistent with that Code. It appears that the Letters Patent of the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay recognise the advisability of leaving High Courts some latitude in adapting the provisions of the ordinary law to meet their requirements. It having, however, been found that those provisions are not convenient in certain cases, it is proposed by the amendment of the sections named to bring the Code into line with the provisions of the said Letters Patent, and to enable the High Courts to regulate the exercise of their original civil jurisdiction accordingly.

The Bill was introduced, and the Council then adjourned for a fortnight.

MICROBES AND SODA WATER.

The following is an Extract from the Annual Report of the Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist to the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and of the Central Provinces for the year 1894 :—

On several occasions soda water has been sent to me for examination. The most frequent cause of badness in soda water is to be found in the acid that is used in making the gas. Cheap sulphuric acid generally contains traces of sulphurous and nitrous acids. When the sulphuric acid is added to the chalk in the generator, these impurities come over with the carbonic acid gas, and the soda water made from it then possesses a disagreeable flavour. It appears to me that the best test for the presence of these other acids is either to taste the resulting soda water, or to smell the carbonic acid gas in the reservoir of the machine. It has been suggested that the gas may be adulterated with air. If this is the case, it is a most objectionable adulterant, as the undiluted carbonic acid gas kills microbes, and, as I have proved by experiment, compressed air is incapable of destroying microbes. Probably a mixture of carbonic acid gas and air would possess this power in a greatly diminished degree. The presence of air can be tested for very simply, by opening a bottle while its mouth is held beneath the surface of some water with which quicklime has been mixed. The liquid contents of the bottle are driven out, leaving it full of gas. By shaking the bottle (the mouth being still kept under the surface of the liquid) the gas will be absorbed if it is carbonic acid, and the mixture of lime and water will fill the bottle. If air is present, no such absorption will occur. A small portion of air is always present, but this ought to be less in bulk than a quarter of the bottle. The risk of adulteration of this kind can be best avoided by buying the carbonic acid gas ready made. It is now sold for the purpose, and can be easily used with the ordinary form of soda water machine. Gas bought in this form cannot, I believe, be sold in the bazar, as is the case with sulphuric acid.

The question was mooted in connection with the cholera in Lucknow whether cholera microbes die in aerated waters as rapidly as has been asserted. Various authors have found that in aerated waters these microbes are destroyed within 10 mintes owing to the action of the gas. In some experiments carried out for the purpose of testing this assertion, I found that the statement is true of aerated water properly so called; but that if a small proportion of soda is added, this substance appears to protect the cholera microbes to a slight extent from the action of the gas. Under such conditions the cholera microbes were still to be met with alive, though in greatly diminished numbers, two hours after they had been bottled. The experiments were carried out with a "sardar" aerated water machine, but under conditions of temperature and pressure identical with those that hold for ordinary machines.

When soda water was first invented, it was made by adding citric or tartaric acid to a solution of soda in water; hence the name "soda water." This method of aerating the water has long ago become extinct; but the old custom of adding a small proportion of soda has ever since been retained. So far as I know there is no valid reason for this, and in view of the protecting action on microbes exerted by this substance under given conditions, I think this custom of adding soda should be discontinued. It is noteworthy that all the other forms of aerated water drunk by sidhs contain tartaric acid, which with little doubt aids the action of the carbonic acid gas on the microbes that might happen to be present.

Admiral Fournier has given some outspoken evidence before the French Naval Commission, declaring that the French Fleet suffered from lack of good direction, and that they had not a single battleship in the Mediterranean that could steam to Alexandria and back without coaling. The lesson taught by the naval engagements between China and Japan are, he says, the importance of speed and the superiority of rapid firing medium artillery over heavy guns.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 28TH JUNE.

The P. & O. Co.'s steam-ship Oriental, Captain C. Gadd, with the Overland Mails of June 28, arrived in Bombay Harbour, at 9-30 a. m. on Saturday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Boyd, Mr J	Mackenzie, Miss A L
Crichton, Mr and Mrs	Madden, Mr G W
Elliott, Surg-Capt	Perkins, Dr
Etchells, Mr	Perry, Mr G E J
Field, Mr F	Phillimore, Mr C
Francis, Mr D L	Rushton, Mr and Miss
Feldstein, Mr V	Walker, Mr A F
Fleming, Mr B W	Williams, Mr J F C
Goria, Mr	

FROM BRINDISI.

Arbuthnot, Mr G J	Love, Mr R
Arundel, Mr M	Ludlow, Col E S
Bomanji Nowroji, Mr	Mackay, Mr A A
Broadfoot, Mr R D	Manduit, Capt F
Cardman, Mr J	Metcalfe, Major C F C
Conybeare, Mr and Mrs and infant	Oswald, Major
	Selaivead, Mr C A
Crawford, Mr and Mrs F C	Symes Scott, Mr G P
Fernandes, Mr	Thakor, Mr J A
Francis, Mr W	Tomkins, Mr
Francis, Major G F	Turner, Mr
Graham, Capt L	Weir, Mr G J
Grimley, Mr R L	Wilson, Miss
Greene, Mr J P	Wright, Mr H
Lecky, Capt R S C	Wynch, Mr L M

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, June 28.

The second Home Rule Government has gone the way of the first. Defeated on a War Office vote in the House of Commons on the previous day, the Ministry resigned on Saturday, and on Tuesday Lord Salisbury succeeded Lord Rosebery as Prime Minister. Liberal Unionists take a prominent part in the new Cabinet, which will appeal to the electorate at the earliest possible date—probably about the middle of the next month.

Mr. Gladstone, who returned to England on Monday, states that his pair in the House of Commons was cancelled without his request.

Another Liberal member, Sir B. Hingley, has declared himself against the Welsh Church Bill; and the Earl of Dysart has definitely refused to continue his support to a Gladstonian organization.

A bye-election was held yesterday, with result as yet unknown, for the seat vacated by Mr. William O'Brien, whose bankruptcy is the subject of our leading "financial note" this week. Another Irish event of interest is the celebration of the Maynooth College centenary.

Before putting the Government in a minority of seven last week, the House of Commons had given them a scarcely less damaging majority of the same number, on an amendment to the Welsh Church Bill. Since the overthrow, practically the sole business done has been the passing of the North Pacific Seal Fisheries Bill. The House of Lords last week gave a second reading to the Inebriates Bill and the Judicial Committee Amendment Bill. All contentious measures have been necessarily dropped in both Houses; but the proceedings of Committees on the Sunday Question, Prison-made Goods, and the Factories Bill are again reported.

The most important military event of the week is the announcement by Mr. Campbell Bannerman, just before the fatal vote of Friday night that the Government had decided on reforming the War Office, and that the Commander-in-Chief had resigned his post as a preliminary.

The Royal wedding at Kingston, on Tuesday, when the Duc d'Aosta and Princess Helene d'Orleans were married, was followed on Wednesday by the marriages of the Earl of Carnarvon and Lord Teynham. Our Court news also shows that the Queen is again in residence at Windsor, and that the Duke of York and the Shahzada have been visiting the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Dorlington.

Dr. W. G. Grace and Sir Walter Besant have both been entertained at banquets during the week. Meetings have been held in connexion with the Archbishop's mission to Assyrian Christians, an attempt to revive the apprenticeship system in England, and a new industrial union of employers and employed.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Gen. A. K. Comber, B.S.C.; Col. Lewis Conway-Gordon, C.I.E., R. (Ben.) E., Ret.; Capt. T. W. Sandes, Mad. Ret.; Major S. A. Menzies; Mr. Henry Moore, R. A.; Mr. J. E. Hodgson, R.A.; Dr. W. C. Williamson; Admiral da Gama; Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne.

DEATH OF COLONEL CONWAY-GORDON.

A collision occurred in the English Channel on Tuesday afternoon, June 25, and resulted in the drowning of a very prominent yachtsman. The accident occurred off Littlehampton, on the coast of Sussex, at half-past two. In the early part of the morning Colonel Conway-Gordon, in company with W. Newnham, his shipmaster, and Frank Grant, aged nineteen, steward, left Southsea for Rochester in the yawl yacht *Scotia*, after having cruised about in the Channel for some days. Colonel Conway-Gordon's home was at Rochester, and he was going there with the intention of taking his family in the yacht to Bordeaux. The wind was light, and they went past Spithead with all plain sail set. Fog banks appeared on the horizon, but all went well until shortly after midday, when fogs became more frequent. This continued up to two o'clock, when a large steamer was sighted. The vessel, which proved to be the steamship *Penzance*, Captain Haisman, 1,392 tons gross register, owned by W. J. Tillett and Co., Cardiff, was in ballast from Antwerp to Cardiff, and the mate, who was on watch, and also the captain, sighted the yacht when she was one point on her port bow. Soon afterwards they lost sight of her in a heavy bank of fog, and in order to avoid accident the *Penzance* was put another point to starboard, which would bring the yacht two points on her port bow. A short time afterwards the collision happened, and it is conjectured that the yacht was put to port during the fog, with the inevitable result of a collision. The *Penzance* which was going at half-speed, crashed into the yacht on the starboard bow. At that moment the fog lifted, and the crew of the steamer saw the three men on the yacht jump into the water from her stern. This proved an unwise course, as the yacht remained afloat fifteen minutes after the collision. Immediately the crash occurred the steamer's engines were reversed and a boat was launched, but the difficulty of rescue was increased by the density of the fog. It was some time before the crew of the men attracted the rescuers to their position but at lenght they succeeded in picking up Colonel Conway-Gordon, who was just sinking for the last time, and Captain Newnham; but nothing was seen of the steward. Colonel Conway-Gordon was unconscious, and expired just as he was taken into the boat. Every effort was made to restore animation, but without success. Captain Newnham was also much exhausted, but he soon recovered. Grant was not seen by his comrades. The *Penzance* steamed round the scene of the accident for some time in the hope of picking up Grant, and eventually proceeded to Plymouth, which port she entered with her flag at half-mast. On his arrival at Plymouth Newnham, who is a native of Fowey, had quite recovered from his immersion. In answer to questions, he said that the yacht sank just before he was rescued, going down bow first. He had been employed by Colonel Conway-Gordon for many years. At the time of the collision the Colonel was rather heavily clothed, and this probably accounted for his extreme exhaustion.

The Bhatia community in Bombay, which furnishes some of the most go-ahead members of the native mercantile world, seems destined to gradual extinction, if we are to believe Narrain Rai Varma who presents a rather pathetic picture of the present position of this caste. The trouble, observes a contemporary, has arisen by reason of the Bhatias strictly adhering to the old rule, that widows shall not be allowed to remarry. The Census returns of 1891 showed that out of 11,214 women of all ages in the caste 4,255 were widows. Eliminating all over 40 years of age there were 1,534 widows eligible for marriage. Add to these 3,871 single women, and the figures mount up to 5,405. The number of eligible men was 5,778; so that the sexes are about balanced, if widows could remarry. As it is, however, over 1,900 men are compelled to lead an enforced bachelor life. They are doubtless able to look after themselves, but as Narrain Rai Varma puts it: "When you remember how among us old-fogeys with nearly both feet in the grave can lead fresh young little ones of ten and eleven to the marriage altar, or say, if you please, the widow's altar, you can conceive how the list of enforced young bachelors gets augmented—implying an awful amount of physiological evil and of 'social evil,' while on the other hand how the list of virgin-widows gets increased, only to swell the ranks of tortured womanhood, and resulting, heaven knows, in so much of woman's shame." The whole moral fibre of this community is said to have been weakened by the operation of the rule against widow-remarriage, and terrible scandals have occurred in connection mainly with certain "doings" in the Bhatia temples. An Englishman of course has every sympathy with Narrain Rai Varma, but in such a struggle the shins of not a few reformers must be broken before the barrier of senseless caste regulation is overcome.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

DUKE OF AOSTA AND PRINCESS HELENE.

By a profuse display of many-coloured bunting and by all the other outward evidences of respect the riverside township of Kingston did honour, on June 25, to the Royal wedding between Emmanuel, Duke of Aosta, and Princesse Helene of France. The pretty little church of St. Raphael was gay with tasteful floral decorations. Of the cosmopolitan congregation, the men for the most part were attired in gala uniforms, military, diplomatic, and official, and were the insignia of many exalted Orders of chivalry; while the ladies were arrayed in garments of great price and of the latest fashion, for the most part delicate in hue and texture, and enriched by diamonds and rubies, emeralds and sapphires. Bonnets and morning frocks were, of course, de rigueur—white silks decidedly predominating among the latter. All the British Princes, except the Duke of Edinburgh, were in scarlet, wearing the star and blue riband of the Garter. The Italian Royal Highnesses, the bridegroom, the Duke of Aosta, his "best man," the Prince of Naples, Heir-Apparent to the Italian Throne, and his brother, the Count of Turin

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

THE GOLD STANDARD DEFENCE ASSOCIATION

The following general statement has been issued by the Gold Standard Defence Association :—

1. The agitation on behalf of silver, both abroad and at home, has assumed such proportions that it is thought desirable to form an association to oppose the policy known as bimetallism, and to unite in defence of the gold standard all those who believe that an adherence to that standard is essential to the commercial position of our country and to the due discharge of contracts.

2. One leading object of the association will be to explain the principles which should govern a sound currency and a trustworthy standard of value, and to show that while our present system is in conformity with those principles the proposals of the bimetallists are in conflict with them.

3. Though to do this effectually will require a series of papers, the main issue may be made intelligible in a few words by stating the different forms which an obligation to pay money such as is contained in every contract, must assume under the two systems.

4. Under our present monometallic system the form of an obligation to pay is—"I am bound to pay 100 gold sovereigns." Under the bimetallic system the form of an obligation to pay would be—"I am bound to pay either 100 gold sovereigns or as much silver as is equal in weight to some fixed multiple of 100 gold sovereigns, whichever I find the cheaper." What this fixed multiple should be our English bimetallists refuse to answer, though the question is one of the most vital importance.

5. But the mere statement of this difference condemns bimetallism. The monometallic form of obligation is simple, clear, and natural. It is the language now used in all our internal dealings, and in most of the international dealings of the world. The bimetallic form of obligation is artificial and forced. Its language is obscure and its operation still more obscure. It is a form which no one would use except under compulsion of law.

6. It is a fatal objection to bimetallism that no one can foresee its ultimate results. This only is certain, that at any ratio less than the present market ratio it would entail most serious loss on all gold creditors, and beyond others on the people of the United Kingdom. For it is plain that other nations would take advantage of a bimetallic option to pay us their debts, not in gold, but in silver. From this point of view bimetallism is a policy which favours existing debtors at the expense of creditors, and other countries at the expense of the United Kingdom.

7. It is urged on behalf of bimetallism that it would raise prices—for instance, the price of wheat or cotton. If this be so, bimetallism is a direct attack upon every artisan and labourer in the country, since their well-being depends above all things on the cheapness of the necessaries of life.

8. Again, it is said that there is not enough gold in the world for currency purposes, and that silver should be added to gold to supply that deficiency. But the facts are otherwise; the new supply of gold in recent years has been enormous, and far beyond any new currency demands, while the output of gold in 1894 was the largest in history.

9. Again, bimetallism is recommended on the ground that it would remedy fluctuations in international exchange. It seems more likely, however, that if each man had the option of paying his neighbour either in gold or in silver, the difficulties of exchange would be imported into the daily operations of our national life.

10. The monetary history of all countries in which the law of dual legal tender has been combined with free mintage of both metals shows continuous record of failure to maintain both concurrently in circulation. Of this the cases of the Latin Union and of the United States are striking examples. In both instances the option given to the debtor and the pressure of silver at the mints have rendered the attempt impracticable, and have forced these countries to close their mints against silver and to resort to a single gold standard.

11. The association has no connection whatever with party politics, for it is clear that men of all shades of political opinion can unite to prevent a revolution in our currency and to resist an attack on our trade and on the well-being of our people.

12. The first step taken was a memorial from merchants and bankers of the City of London to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The memorial and the Chancellor's reply have been already published.

13. Since the date of the correspondence referred to a memorial, said to be in favour of *bimetallism*, has been signed by many distinguished persons, and has been sent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Upon this memorial and the statements it contains it may be sufficient to observe—

(a) That the monometallic gold standard of England has existed in practice not only from 1816, but from the beginning of the eighteenth century.

(b) That no such system as bimetallists now advocate has ever existed.

(c) That the evils described in the memorial either do not exist or are much exaggerated; and that, so far as they do exist, they are not due to the gold standard.

(d) That the interests of foreign nations who are possessed of a large amount of over-valued silver, and owe debts to this country, are not necessarily the same as the interests of this country.

(e) That the memorial seeks to involve the Government of this country in negotiations with foreign countries on the subject of our standard of value without even a hint of the changes which the memorialists desire. Not only do they not indicate what ought to be the ratio between gold and silver, but they do not even advocate what has hitherto been known as bimetallism. It is clear that the highly respectable signatures attached to the memorial have only been obtained by sinking all specific proposals and by suggesting "a fixed par of exchange" and a "more stable standard of value as ideal objects which may be attained by some international arrangement, the nature of which is not even suggested.

If anything were needed to show the weakness of the bimetallic cause, it would be such a memorial as this. After years of agitation and discussion, all that its advocates can produce is an invitation to the Government to throw the English gold sovereign into the crucible of an international conference, in the vague hope that out of the conflicting theories and jarring interests there represented, by some process as yet undetermined, some cure, equally uncertain, may be found for exaggerated or imaginary evils.

A MEMORIAL.

The following memorial in support of the existing gold standard has been sent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It has been signed by members of the following Stock Exchanges in their individual capacities :—Manchester 48 members, Liverpool 98 members, Leeds 11 members, Edinburgh 44 members, Glasgow 90 members, and Dublin 33 members :—

H.M. CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

Sir,—We, the undersigned members of the Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Glasgow, Dublin, and Edinburgh Stock Exchanges, venture to address you in support of the views recently laid before you by bankers and merchants in the City of London, and to deprecate with them, any change in the system of currency which has prevailed in this country for nearly eighty years. The proposed change, if effected would represent, to say the least of it a vast experiment the result of which, from an investor's point of view, may to some extent be measured by the esteem in which gold and currency securities are relatively held in this country. Ten years ago 100 classes of currency bonds and forty classes of gold bonds of the United States railway companies were officially quoted by the London Stock Exchange. The quotations of currency bonds have now shrunk to twenty-eight classes, while those of gold bonds have increased to 190 classes, a conclusive evidence of the distrust of currency securities entertained by investors. We would point out that investors have embarked some thousands of millions sterling in British securities on a gold basis, and would urge that any disturbance of the financial system tending to a debasement of British currency would constitute a monetary revolution of which it is impossible to foresee the effect.

THE QUESTION OF BIMETALLISM.

In reply to the recent protest signed by a number of merchants and bankers in the City against the agitation in favour of bimetallism, the Executive Council of the Bimetallic League have addressed a memorial to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which they say :—

Although it is true that our present system of currency has prevailed in the United Kingdom from 1816 up to now, yet for nearly sixty years after 1816 all the business of this country and the world was conducted under the dominating influence of the bimetallic system. So long as that system was maintained by the action of foreign countries the party between gold and silver for all practical purposes was steadily maintained, and the commerce of this country was conducted with equal facility, whether with gold or silver using countries, in all parts of the world. The general abandonment of bimetallism was followed by a wide and increasing divergence, with constant fluctuations, in the value of the precious metals which have hindered and embarrassed trade; and by a progressive fall in prices, which has been seriously injurious to industrial undertakings. The Council add: "In the presence of evils which cannot be denied, we hope that her Majesty's Government will not suffer hypothetical danger to special interests, or prophetic but unsupported assertion of possible harm to industry and commerce, to deter them from hearty co-operation with other Powers in such measures as may seem to be desirable for securing a fixed par of exchange between the metals, and a more stable standard of value than we possess at present, and we respectfully remind you of the resolution of the House of Commons on Feb. 26 last, and to this resolution we ask you to adhere. In the list of our supporters are included not only merchants and bankers in the City of London, but representatives of nearly every industry in the country besides well-known leaders of the working classes, and recognised authorities on economic science; and for your information we append some representative names from among them."

The list which follows includes the names of about sixty well-known bankers and banking firms, seventy-eight merchants and manufacturers, fifteen labour organisations and leaders, forty-two landowners and agriculturists, and over sixty members of the House of Commons.

THE AMERICAN SILVER CAMPAIGN.

The managers of the Republican Club Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, after prolonged labours, found that, in order to suppress the silver agitators, they were compelled to suppress the declaration of opinion on all points. The committee therefore reported an address declaring their allegiance to the principles of the Republican Party, and pledging themselves to devote their best efforts for the success of the Republican candidates; but they refer all resolutions with regard to public questions to the Republican National Convention which meets next year, with confidence that its action will redound to the prosperity of the people and the continued glory and advancement of the country. This address, the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* says, disappoints nearly everybody, but it was the only method of avoiding a conflict. The Silver Party accept it because it avoids the expression of an opinion adverse to them.

General Edwin M'Alpin, of New York, has been elected President of the Republican League for the ensuing year. An enormous banquet was held in the Cleveland Arcade on June 20. About 3,000 persons sat down at the tables, and there were 9,000 in the galleries to listen to the speeches. The prominent Republican candidates for the Presidency have thus far avoided the convention, fearing to commit themselves on the silver question.

A telegram from the same correspondent, dated June 25, says :—

The Philadelphia Union League the chief Republican organisation in Pennsylvania, has held a large meeting and adopted a resolution declaring its opposition to the debasement of the national currency by the admission of silver to free unlimited coinage at the arbitrary ratio of sixteen to one.

The Kentucky Democratic Convention began to-day at Louisville. Large crowds are attending it attracted by the contest between the Democratic factions. The free silver party support Mr. P. W. Hardin for Governor, while President Cleveland's friends support Mr. Cassius M. Clay. Each party claims a majority of delegates.

Mr. John Carroll, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has called a convention in order that the supporters of President Cleveland's financial policy may secure a majority of the "platform committee," of which Mr. James B. M'Creary, an advocate of sound money, will probably be chairman. Senator Blackburn, the free silver leader, has been defeated in his candidature for membership of this committee, which is selected by the delegates in their respective Congress districts. This defeat weakens Mr. Blackburn's chance of re-election as Senator.

Mr. William Buckner has been elected temporary chairman of the Kentucky convention. He was supported by Mr. Hardin's friends, and received 473 votes to 445 given for Mr. William Stone, who was supported by Mr. Clay's friends. The entire silver party supported Mr. Buckner.

Telegraphing again on June 26 the correspondent said :—

The Kentucky Democratic Convention continued its sitting throughout the night, amid scenes of great disorder which prevented the progress of business. The factions were so nearly equal that they obstructed everything, and prevented any debate or speechmaking by means of violent uproar. Various motions to adjourn were defeated. Congressman Berry was made permanent chirman. There being numerous contested seats, the "credentials committee" sat until after midnight. The "platform committee," thirteen in number, prepared three reports during the night. Nine of the members signed a report endorsing "sound money" and approving of the financial policy of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury; two reported in favour of free silver coinage, and the report of the remaining two was in favour of the last Democratic National platform on the subject.

On the 27 ult., the Convention received, amid the greatest uproar, the report of the "credentials committee." It seated various Hardin delegates from Louisville, but a minority report was finally adopted seating the Clay delegates by 448 votes to 425. The convention afterwards seated both delegations. The "platform committee" presented majority and minority reports. The former commended the financial policy of President Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle, opposed protective tariffs, congratulated the country on the repeal of the M'Kinley tariff, affirmed the National Democratic platform 1892, and declared the present National Democratic administration to be entitled to the thanks of the party for its honest, courageous, and statesmanlike management of public affairs. One minority report announced that the above platform was ambiguous, and proposed to add a statement declaring that "both President Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle are entitled to the unqualified endorsement of the American people for preserving the gold standard and thus maintaining the credit of the Govetnment, and their issuance of 150,000,000 dols. of interest bearing bonds is hereby expressly endorsed." The object of this was to divide the "sound money" party. A resolution was added declaring for the coinage of both gold and silver as the primary money of the country into legal tender dollars receivable in payment of all debts, public and private, upon terms of exact equality. Another minority report declared in favour of reaffirming the Democratic platform of 1800; but declined to endorse the policy of President Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle. A long debate followed. The minority reports were eventually defeated by 598 votes to 270, and the majority report was adopted, showing that the President's friends controlled the convention.

THE CHARGES AGAINST SIGNOR CRISPI.

A MOTION for a committee to inquire into the acts of Signor Crispi and Signor Cavallotti was made by the Extreme Left in the Chamber on June 25. The Right called upon the Government to settle the question of the moral responsibility incurred by Ministers or others. Eventually a proposal to postpone the debate for six months, which was tantamount to a rejection, was adopted by 283 votes to 115.

The Rome correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on June 23 :—

The accusations put forward by Signor Cavallotti against Signor Crispi were published late last evening in a double extra supplement of the *Don Chisciotte*. The document is very long, and contains detailed charges against the Premier of false testimony, peculation, the removal of documents from the public archives and the receiving of a bribe of fifty thousand francs from Dr. Herz in return for an Italian decoration. The decree conferring this is said to have been taken away by Signor Crispi when he was leaving office, and the accusation further states that he refused to give it up to Signor Rattazzi, who went to him, saying that the King had found reasons for revoking it. The charges are supported by copies of numerous letters purporting to be from several of the persons interested. There is a letter from M. de Freycinet, dated May 8 1895, which would appear to tell against some of the statements made in Signor Crispi's defence by his adherents. The Ministerial organs attack the publication with great vehemence, but the general impression seems to be that Signor Crispi will treat the accusations with contempt and decline to reply to them, and that that will be the mot d'ordre of the Ministerial Party.

ADVICES from Cairo state that the new law for the appointment and control of village omdehs, or headmen, and sheikhs is working well. The Commissioners appointed to carry out the law have practically completed their arduous task, and have removed a large number of omdehs and sheikhs in Upper and Lower Egypt who were found to be dishonest or incompetent. The new order of things, it is believed, will be of great benefit to the peasantry and tend to the preservation of law and order.

AN interview with Sir Timothy O'Brien in the Cricket Field contains one or two good anecdotes. As a specimen of the Australian variety, Sir Timothy relates the following story of Bonnor. "You know," he says, "what a good slip Bonnor was. Well, it is rumoured that he used to practise in Australia for this position by sitting on the banks of a river and catching the swallows as they passed by; he is said to have become quite an expert at this kind of sport." To catch a swallow is one thing; to swallow the catch another.

DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

NEW UNIONIST MINISTRY.

THE political tension of the past few weeks reached a climax on Friday June 22 when the Government was defeated in the House of Commons by a majority of seven. Although the defeat, which was accomplished before the dinner hour, occurred on a comparatively small point, its consequences were most serious for the Government. It was followed by the immediate resignation of the Secretary of War, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, against whom the adverse vote was directed, and later by that of the Ministry.

HOW THE DEFEAT WAS BROUGHT ABOUT.

The House had got into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates, and the Secretary for War had announced the impending retirement of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge from the command-in-chief of the army. Mr. Balfour having added a few graceful words in recognition of the services of the Duke, the subject dropped, and the discussion was directed to the Estimates.

OPENING OF THE ATTACK.

Mr. Brodrick moved a reduction by £100 of the salary of the Secretary for War. The opening of the attack ought to have warned the Gladstonian Whips of their danger. It was made a front bench affair. Mr. Bodrick's complaint was that the War Office has failed to provide an adequate supply of small arms ammunition. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman at first offered the usual official reply. The Department could not, it was said, disclose the actual condition of their stores, because of the information they would thus give to foreign Powers, but the customary assurance was forthcoming that the supply was quite adequate. The Opposition declined to accept this assurance. The debate grew in importance, and gradually it began to dawn on members that something was in the air; but still few of the Ministerialists realised their position.

THE FRONT OPPOSITION BENCH.

Mr. Balfour associated himself with the attack, and Mr. Chamberlain reinforced it by calling the Secretary for War to account on his own figures. Lord Rosebery had come down to hear the statement regarding the Duke of Cambridge, but he had gone away before the critical discussion began. Sir William Harcourt, too, was out of the House for most of the time. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman had, indeed, only Mr. Woodall to support him. The member for West Birmingham put the case against the Government with great force. He reckoned up the stores as described by the Secretary for War. He found that they amounted to 100 million rounds, and he contrasted this figure with the 700 million rounds that were taken by Japan into the field in the recent war. To these grave speeches no adequate reply was attempted. The debate finished at a quarter-past seven, just before the dinner hour.

THE DIVISION—A HITCH.

Every Unionist present voted for Mr. Brodrick's amendment, and they had Sir Charles Dilke and Colonel Nolan with them. When the division was over, and the Whips went to the table for the papers containing the numbers, a curious hitch occurred. The Clerk handed the papers to Mr. Thomas Ellis, and a great cheer went up from the Ministerialists as he took possession of it; but as soon as he had looked at the figures he handed it to Mr. Akers-Douglas, and a mighty cheer went up from the Opposition. But Mr. Akers-Douglas hesitated, and handed the paper back again to Mr. Ellis; and Mr. Ellis looked at it again, and again returned it to the chief Opposition Whip. The cause of all this confusion is said to be that Mr. Akers-Douglas, in an undertone, asked Mr. Macarthur, the junior Government Whip, who had "told" in the Opposition lobby, "How many have you got?" and Mr. Macarthur, by a slip of the tongue, replied 122 instead of 132; so Mr. Akers-Douglas thought he had lost the division by three instead of winning it by seven. However, the numbers were at last announced by Mr. Akers-Douglas, and it was found that the reduction of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's salary had been carried by 132 votes against 125, the Government thus being placed in a minority of 7.

THE GOVERNMENT IN A MINORITY.

There was much cheering from the Opposition and great excitement generally. The effect of this division on Mr. Campbell-Bannerman was remarkable. He looked as black as night. Sir William Harcourt was now on the Treasury bench, but his colleague took no counsel with him. "Send for the speaker," he muttered in an agitated manner. Some one suggested, "Progress" as the proper expedient. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman acted on the suggestion, but even then he was confused and excited. "I move to report progress," he said in a tone heard all over the house. Then he added, in a mumbling undertone that was audible only to those near him, some words to the effect that the Government must consider their position. The motion was carried without remark. When the Speaker returned Mr. Campbell-Bannerman retired, and left Sir William Harcourt to finish the scene. The course taken was that which is usual on occasions of Ministerial crises. The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that they would proceed only with non-contentious business, and on this understanding the sitting went on.

THE GOVERNMENT RESIGN.

An informal meeting of Ministers was held in the course of the evening, and at its conclusion it was authoritatively announced that Mr. Campbell-Bannerman had resigned. As the upshot of Saturday's Cabinet Council, which lasted all day, Lord Rosebery's Government resigned office, Queen accepted the resignation of Ministers, the Lord Salisbury was summoned to Windsor by Her Majesty. That night's "Court Circular" said :—"The Earl of Rosebery, K. G., First Lord of the Treasury and Lord President of the Council, arrived at the Castle and tendered his resignation to Her Majesty, by whom it was accepted." There were three courses open to the Government after Friday's defeat. They might have elected to treat the vote as of minor importance and attempted to go on with business. They might have dissolved Parliament, and appealed to the country. It was also open to them simply to resign, and to leave to Lord Salisbury and the Unionist leaders the Formation of a Government. This last course Lord Rosebery adopted, presumably for tactical purposes.

DISSOLUTION IN MID-JULY.

Out of Monday's, June 25, political doings and discussions the prominent fact that emerged was that there will be a dissolution and general election as soon as possible, probably in the second week in the middle of July. After conferring with the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Chamberlain on Monday forenoon, Lord Salisbury, in obedience to the Queen's command, visited Windsor in the afternoon. It is understood he advised Her Majesty that he could not undertake to form a Government unless for the purpose of appealing at once to the country. He received Her Majesty's permission to defer his final acceptance of office until it was ascertained whether Lord Rosebery and his colleagues would agree to facilitate an immediate dissolution. Before proceeding to Windsor, Lord Salisbury ascertained that the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain were willing to co-operate with him in a Unionist Cabinet, which could be formed within a week. It was agreed, however, that there must be an immediate dissolution.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The following appointments have been officially announced :—

Lord Salisbury	Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
Duke of Devonshire	Lord President of the Council.
Mr. Balfour	First Lord of the Treasury.
Mr. Chamberlain	Colonial Secretary.
Sir M. Hicks-Beach	Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Mr. Goschen	First Lord of the Admiralty.
Mr. Chaplin	President of the Local Government Board.

Unofficially the following may be announced :—

Lord Chancellor	Lord Halsbury.
Home Secretary	Sir Henry James.
Irish Secretary	Mr. Walter Long.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	Lord Londonderry.
President of Board of Trade	Mr. Courtney.

We ("Times") understand that the Duke of Devonshire will not be merely Lord President of the Council. He will also preside over a Committee of Council of National and Imperial Defence, which will combine the Admiralty and War Office. Such a Council, it will be remembered, was recommended by the Royal Commission over which the Duke, as Lord Hartington, presided, but has never yet been formally constituted, though we believe that a Committee of the Cabinet has sometimes informally undertaken its duties.

THE SCOTTISH LAW OFFICERS.

As regards the appointment of Scottish law officers consequent on the change of Government, the general expectation in Parliament House is that Sir Charles Pearson, Q.C., will again become Lord-Advocate, and that, as previously, Mr. Graham Murray, Q.C., will be Solicitor-General. The advocates-depute at present in office will retain their positions until the new Lord Advocate appoints their successors, and the feeling is that that will be done towards the end of next week.

THE LAST CONSERVATIVE MINISTRY.

The following is the list of the last Conservative Cabinet as it existed at the dissolution in 1892 :—

Prime Minister—Marquis of Salisbury.
Lord High Chancellor—Lord Halsbury.
Lord President of Council—Viscount Cranbrook.
Lord Privy Seal—Earl Cadogan.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—George Joachim Goschen.
Secretary of State Home Department—Henry Matthews.
Secretary of State Foreign Department—Marquis of Salisbury.
Secretary of State Colonial Deparment—Lord Knutsford.
Secretary of State War Department—Hon. Edward Stanhope.
Secretary of State Indian Department—Viscount Cross.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Lord George Francis Hamilton.
First Lord of the Treasury—Arthur James Balfour
Lord Chancellor of Ireland—Lord Ashbourne.
Chief Secretary for Ireland—William Lawles Jackson.
President Board of Trade—Sir Michael E. Hicks Beach, Bart.
Chancellor Dutchy of Lancaster—Duke of Rutland.
President Local Government Board—Charles Thomson Ritchie.
President Board of Agriculture—Henry Chaplin.

In 1892 Parliament was dissolved upon June 28, and the first member of the new House—the late Lord Randolph Churchill—was returned by the 1st of July.

On Monday, June 8, 1885, the Liberal Government were defeated by a majority of 12 (264—252) on the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill.

On Tuesday, June 9, Mr. Gladstone announced the resignation of Ministers, and the House adjourned to June 12. Lord Salisbury was sent for by the Queen.

After various other partial statements and adjournments, the seals of office were transferred to Lord Salisbury on June 24, and on July 6 the new Ministers made their statement to Parliament. on August 14 Parliament was prorogued, the general election following in November.

The crisis lasted in its acute stages for a fortnight.

FORMATION OF A UNIONIST CABINET.

The political tension was relieved on Tuesday afternoon by the official announcement that Lord Salisbury had accepted office, and later in the evening the publication of a list of the six chief members of the new Cabinet indicated that all haste would be made to form the new Ministry, wind up financial business, and appeal to the country. It is understood that the general election will take place the second week in July, and already preparations for the fight are being everywhere made.

THE UNIONIST POLICY.

The most important event of Wednesday (June 27) was Mr. Balfour's speech at Manchester, in which he summed up the present policy of the new Government in the single word Dissolution. That is to say, the determination of the out-going Government to force the hand of their successors, and make them declare to the country the details of their policy, is to be frustrated. There is not the slightest doubt that in this declaration Mr. Balfour is speaking for Lord Salisbury and his colleagues. Mr. Chamberlain's election address is almost equally reticent. It mentions, what is known already that the incoming Government will oppose constitutional change and address itself to solid reforms.

STATEMENT BY THE PREMIER.

On the House of Lords resuming on Thursday, June 27, the Marquis of Salisbury entered, and was received with Ministerial cheers. He said that his absence on Monday and Tuesday was unavoidable, but he did not mean to make any declaration of policy now on behalf of the new Government, as he thought the time had not yet arrived. At present they had but one policy, and that was to dissolve as early as possible. He hoped that they would be in a position to bring about the dissolution on Monday or Tuesday week. They would do what they could to hasten the decision of the constituencies, which alone could trace out the line of policy to be pursued.

LORD ROSEBERY ATTACKS LORD SALISBURY.

Lord Rosebery, who was received with Opposition cheers, said he was unpractised in the dialectics of the noble Marquis, but he was unable to follow the way in which he put the position of the Government, to the effect that they would evolve their policy from the dissolution. (Cheers.) He did not wish to disturb the harmony of the afternoon, but must say that he was surprised. The late Government were ready to submit their policy to the judgment of the country, and the complaint of their policy was of its greatness and extent; but on the other side they had from the Government a mere blank as to their policy. Therefore he thought that the House of which the noble Lord was the champion had reason to complain of the manner in which it had been treated. It had been treated in a way more disrespectful than ever it had been treated before by the noble Marquis. (Hear, hear.) The noble Lord then complained of the manner in which Mr. Campbell-Bannerman had been requested to give up the seals of office as Secretary of State for War. Such a proceedihg was entirely unconstitutional, and a clear explanation of the matter would be acceptable.

A REPLY.

The Marquis of Salisbury said the noble Lords opposite must wait until the Government was formed before they asked from him a declaration of policy. With respect to the other matter, his explanation was that, in view of the nature of the post, and possible requirements at the War Office, he thought it might be desirable that there should not be an interregnum, but that the post of Secretary of State for War should be filled up at once. He had never thought of pursuing that plan except by means of friendly communication with the holder of the office, who was merely asked by him (Lord Salisbury's) private secretary whether it would be convenient for him to give him the seals, so that they could be placed in Her Majesty's hands at an earlier period than otherwise. He did not wish to put upon Mr. Campbell-Bannerman any insult.

The Earl of Kimberley thought the action was one which the Noble Marquis on reflection would regret.

The Marquis of Salisbury considered it was rather a small matter, but said if Mr. Campbell-Bannerman complained of the manner in which he had treated him, he could only say that he expressed extreme regret as nothing was further from his purpose than to be discourteous.

The Earl of Rosebery said the matter was not a small one, but he and his friends were perfectly willing to accept the apology of the noble Marquis.

The Marquis of Salisbury repeated that he had taken the course he had pursued in order to suit the convenience of the War Office.

The matter then dropped and the House adjourned.

The Radical rumour to the effect that the division which upset the Government was brought about by a trick is thus referred to by Mr. Labouchere in this week's "Truth" :—

It is foolish to ascribe the defeat on Friday to any tricks, such as getting men secretly on to the terrace of the House of Commons. There is a passage through which this can be done but I believe that I am almost the only person who uses it, because it is a convenient way of getting into the House from the spot where I reside. When the division bell rang on Friday there were very few members on the terrace, and most of these happened to be Liberals.

What occurred was this: Mr. Brodric and some friends had a fad about the amount of ammunition in stock. They, I believe, sent out a private whip (as often happiness when a few members want to air some fad). Probably the Liberal Unionist Whips had a general idea that possibly something might be done in the way of snapping a division, but I doubt whether this had ever occurred to the Conservative Whips.

This is the manner in which "Truth" deals with the fall of Mr. Labouchere's leader :—

A little Rosebery goes a long way. In assuming the Premiership he went altogether too far. Of the dead, however, let there be said nothing but good. He would have made an admirable Master of the Horse.

Here lies
ARCHIBALD PHILIP PRIMROSE,
Fifth Earl of Rosebery
Once Prime Minister
of
England.
He Lost Twenty Seats
and
Won two Derbies.

The fact that Lord Salisbury has taken charge of the Foreign Office seems to have given satisfaction in French official circles. The change of Government in England is welcomed in Austria-Hungary, from the point of view of foreign and especially of Eastern policy. Lord Salisbury's accentance of office has been received in Berlin with great and general satisfaction. Lord Rosebery's retirement causes very little regret in the United States.

ADDRESSES AND SPEECHES.

On his acceptance of office as First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. A. J. Balfour issued his address to the electors of East Manchester. In this he states that Lord Salisbury intends to appeal to the constituencies as early as possible, and that the present is not the time to explain the policy which a Unionist Government, if returned to power at the General Election, will pursue.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in requesting re-election at the hands of his constituents in West Bristol, states that he hopes shortly to have an opportunity of setting before them his views on the principles which should guide the Unionist Government.

Mr. Chamberlain, in offering himself for re-election by the voters of West Birmingham, says that it is obvious that as the new Government will be in a minority, the work of obtaining the supplies for the public service might be indefinitely delayed by factions, or by prolonged discussion. They are confident, however, that in such an event the constituencies will disapprove of the attempt to delay the expression of their constitutional rights. He adds that the Unionist Ministry, on being returned to power at the General Election, will devote themselves to that policy of constructive social reform which has recently been laid before the electors of West Birmingham.

Mr. Goschen in his address briefly requests a continuance of the confidence displayed by his supporters in St. George's, Hanover-square.

Mr. Mundella and Mr. Woodall spoke at Hanley the latter declaring the statements put forward in the course of the debate on the alleged deficiency in our ammunition stores to be entirely without justification and to have been made in bad faith; and the former expressing the belief that not one Tory in the House of Commons believed them. Mr. Woodall promised a speedy disclosure of the real facts of the case.

AT a meeting of the Aborigines' Protection Society, on June 26, resolutions were adopted urging upon the Powers concerned the revision of the arrangements made at Brussels in 1890 with a view to stamping out the evils of the trade as far as possible; and declaring that the Customs and Excise duties ought to be largely increased throughout the European possessions in Africa, and the rule prohibiting the traffic in certain areas rigidly enforced.

THE *TIMES* AND INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A RATHER awkward agitation seems to be impending in India, writes Sir W. W. Hunter in the "Times." The treatment of British Indian subjects in the South African Republic has raised questions to which the Indian Government will find it perplexing to give a satisfactory answer. The rights and status of Her Majesty's Indian subjects are clearly set forth in the Royal proclamation of 1858. That document is no "Declaration des droits de l'homme." It is a political instrument of the concrete British type, designed to substitute better relations between the rulers and the ruled in India for those which in the previous year had ended in the revolt that for a time threatened our hold on the country. It has been eminently successful in establishing such improved relations. Great Britain has obtained what she desired to secure from the policy laid down in the Royal proclamation—the loyalty of the Indian peoples and the cordial co-operation of the feudatory chiefs.

It is not surprising that the Indians should on their side require a fair fulfilment of the pledges given to them in the Queen's name. Those pledges assure to them their incorporation, so far as may be, in the administration of their own country, and their equal rights with other subjects of their Sovereign throughout the British Empire. Parliament has been vigilant to insist on the fulfilment of the first pledge. For a moment it even went so far as to contemplate setting up a system of simultaneous examinations in London and Calcutta for the highest branch of the Indian Civil Service. This question will shortly disappear from the domain of practical politics, as the selection of candidates for the higher branches alike of the Home and the Indian service will be conducted by means of one general examination in England. But the other pledge given by the Queen's proclamation in 1858 has a wider and more permanent interest. The political equality of Her Majesty's Indian subjects with those of other parts of her dominions has been amply acknowledged and acted upon in England. What the Indians now complain of is that, while they have rights so equal as to entitle them to sit in Parliament in England, an attempt is being made to deprive them of their status as British subjects by a State in alliance with the British Crown.

The question has been forced upon public attention by a petition of the British Indians residing in the South African Republic. This manifesto, while primarily addressed to Her Majesty's Government in England, has been widely circulated among those whose duty it is to secure a hearing for Indian grievances alike in the Indian Legislatures and at home. It is a question upon which the Hindus and Mahomedans in India have a common interest. For among the chief sufferers are important Mussulman firms connected with Bombay. It is also a question which will enlist the sympathy not only of the educated classes in India, ever watchful for their political rights, but also of the solid trading community in the leading centres of industry throughout the Indian Empire.

The specific complaint laid before Government is that in the South African Republic the Indian subjects of Her Majesty are deprived of the rights which other subjects of Her Majesty exercise, and to which all subjects of Great Britain are entitled by international law. They are, in fact, to be treated as a servile or outcast and uncleanly race, like the African aborigines. Quaintly and ineptly enough, the term "aboriginal of Asia" is applied to them in one of the despatches. With equal unacquaintance with the facts, the whole question appears to be sometimes spoken of as "the coolie question." Such phraseology discloses a curious ignorance of what we had supposed was a universally recognized fact—namely, that the Mussulmans and upper castes of Hindu traders in India are as distinct from the so-called "aborigines," or even "coolie," races of that country as the present population of England is from the Picts of ancient Britou.

The grounds put forward as pleas for treating the Indians as a degraded class in the South African Republic are extremely curious. They are (according to the memorial) "the dangers to which the whole community is exposed" by "diseases engendered by the filthy habits and the immoral practices of these people." A petition presented to the Volkasraad of the Orange Free State, indeed, takes up higher ground. "As these men enter the State without wives or female relatives the result is obvious. Their religion teaches them to consider all women as soulless, and Christians as natural prey." It is needless to say that the Indian Hindus and Mussulmans stand out as examples of bodily cleanliness among Asiatic races, and, we may add, among the races of the world. The ablutions of the Hindu have passed into a proverb. His religion demands them, and the custom of ages has made them a prime necessity of daily life. As regards their religion teaching "them to consider all women as soulless and Christians as natural prey," the Indian memorial to Secretary of State indignantly remarks: "Your petitioners ask, can there be a grosser libel on the great faiths prevailing in India or a greater insult to the Indian nation?"

The memorial quickly passes from generalities and brings the accusations against them to the test of facts. Medical evidence is adduced to prove that the sanitary charge is absolutely unfounded. Dr. Prior Veale, a distinguished Cambridge graduate who has had a large practice among the British Indian subjects in Pretoria, testifies :—"I have generally found them cleanly in their persons and free from the personal diseases due to dirt or careless habits. Their dwellings are generally clean, and sanitation is willingly attended to by them." Even of the poorer among them he declares that "the lowest class Indian lives better and in better habitations and with more regard to sanitary measures than the lowest class white. I have further found that during the period that small-pox was epidemic in the town and district, and it is still epidemic in the district, that, although every nation nearly had one or more of its members for some time in the Lazaretto, there was not a single Indian attacked." The measures by which the Government in Indian have carried out its system of general vaccination may perhaps account for this immunity. Dr. Spink, who holds a London qualification, and who has had experience of both India and Africa, testifies in the same sense, and certifies "that their habitations here in the South African Republic are far superior to those of their native country." Dr. Nahumacher, M.D, from his practice among the Indian merchant and well-to-do class of the British Indian population in Johannesburg, is of opinion "that they are as clean in their habits and domestic life as white people of the same standing." A memorial signed by 1,340 European merchants and others testifies in the same sense, and a Dutch petition signed by 48 burghers protests against "any steps that may scare away the Indians from the Transvaal."

The truth is that the plea of uncleanliness is a mere pretext with a view to suppressing the real objection of certain classes in the South Africa Republic to our Indian fellow-subjects. That objection is that the Indian traders, being "almost without exception foetolaters," and of a very simple life, "are content to make small profits." They have, say the petitioners, "by their competition and owing to their temperate and thrifty habits, been able to reduce the prices of the necessaries of life. This does not suit the European traders who would make very large profits." The same view is clearly brought out by quotations from the South African Press. The "Cape Times" put the question very straight. "Because the Indian is more successful in competition and lives on less than the English merchant is the unfairest and weakest of arguments. The very foundation of English commerce lies in the fact of our being able to compete more successfully with other nations." While the "Cape Times" thus protested against the British Indian subjects being placed under disabilities "simply because of their success in trade," the Government organ in the South African Republic declares that "if the Asiatic invasion is not stopped in time European shopkeepers must be driven to the wall." "The sooner the steps are taken," says another paper, "to supress and, if possible, to compell (sic) the Indian trades the better."

The question, even in its immediate aspect, as regards the South African Republic, is an important one. There are in that Republic, according to the memorial, 200 firms of British Indian subjects with an aggregate capital of about £100,000; about 2,000 petty traders and boxwallahs of the same nationality; and about 1,500 British-Indian subjects employed as shop-assistants, servants, labourers, and in other capacities. We understand from the petition that it is proposed to compel many of them to give up their present houses and places of business, and to pen them together, like the Jews of medieval Europe, into "ghettos" assigned to them. In regard to the other disabilities complained of—their incapacity to become owners of fixed property, the necessity for registering themselves and producing a pass or a registration-ticket when moving about on their business through the Republic—it is inexpedient to enlarge on the evidence of an "ex parte" memorial. The whole question resolves itself into this. Are Her Majesty's Indian subject to be treated as a degraded and an outcast race by a friendly Government, or are they to have the same rights and "status" as other British subjects enjoy? Are leading Mahomedan merchants, who might sit in the Legislative Council at Bombay, to be liable to indignities and outrage in the South African Republic? We are continually telling our Indian subjects that the economic future of their country depends on their ability to spread themselves out and to develop their foreign trade. What answer can our Indian Government give them if it fails to secure to them the same protection abroad which is secured to the subjects of every other dependency of the Crown? The awakening of Asia, to which recent events in Japan have given so powerful an impulse, has already reacted upon India. It will probably result in a large, although gradual, expansion of Indian foreign trade, conducted by Indian capital and by merchants of British-Indian nationality. But it is a mockery to urge our Indian fellow-subjects to embark on external commerce, if the moment they leave India they lose their rights as British subjects, and can be treated by foreign Govern

THE KIEL FESTIVITIES.

On Friday (June 22) the Emperor christened the North Sea and Baltic Canal, which is to be known henceforward as the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, and placed in position the Keystone of the works at Holtenau. His Majesty gave the stone three vigorous strokes with a hammer, accompanying the action with the words :—"In memory of the Great Emperor I christen this canal Emperor William's Canal—for the welfare of the German Empire—for the prosperity of all nations." At this point of the ceremony the bands played "Heil dir im Siegerkranz," and the assembled squadrons fired a salute of 33 guns, the roar of which echoed backwards and forwards along the waters of the harbour as if to place emphatically the international seal on the act just performed by the Emperor. The hammer then passed in turn to the Empress, the Crown Prince, the reigning German Sovereigns and Princes, and the chief military and civil dignitaries of the Empire. When this ceremony was finished the Emperor and Empress returned on board the Hohenzollern.

The leading incident of the afternoon was what was described in the official programme as the "Flottenparade." At 3 in the afternoon the Hohenzollern slipped her moorings, and the Emperor having taken his exalted station above the fore-bridge she proceeded to steam slowly through the assembled fleets, which were manned and dressed for the occasion, each ship saluting him as he passed. Steering to the northward, the Hohenzollern passed between two lines of men-of-war, one of which was headed by the Russian ships and the other composed of the Italian fleet. Then, having reached the head of the harbour, she turned and steamed outside the eastern lines of the men of war until the 'Marble-head, the innermost of the American ships, was passed.' Then she turned again to the northward and came through the central lines, passing between the French flagship, the Hoche, and the English flagship, the Royal Sovereign, as she came again to her moorings.

By this time it was nearly 5 o'clock, and no sooner was the Hohenzollern made fast than the Emperor, who had worn the uniform of a German Admiral during the "Flottenparade," reappeared in the uniform of a British Admiral of the Fleet, and, entering his gig, proceeded on board the Royal Sovereign. There he was received by the two Admirals in command and by the assembled captains of the Fleet, as well as by a brilliant assemblage of Royal and illustrious personages. A salute of 21 guns was fired as he stepped on board, and the German Imperial Standard was hoisted at the masthead side by side with a Union Jack, the flag of an Admiral of the Fleet. The Emperor paid the British flagship the honour of remaining more than an hour on Board. He thoroughly visited the ship, passing along the upper and lower decks, taking a keen interest in the mechanism and working of the guns, and entering the after barbette, where the guns were worked for his inspection. The Emperor presented a portrait of himself in oils to Lord Walter Kerr and a photograph to Rear-Admiral Alington. In both portraits the Emperor wears the uniform of an Admiral of the British fleet. He left the ship, under a second salute of 21 guns, shortly after 6 o'clock, and went to call upon Lord Brassey on board the Sunbeam.

At 8 o'clock the Emperor attended a banquet given in a hall erected on the south side of the Haltenau lock. This banqueting hall is constructed in the form of a full-rigged sailing vessel of the 16th century. Drinking to the health of the friendly sovereign Powers, the Emperor expressed a fervent hope that the completion of the Canal might strengthen the good relations existing between them and Germany.

The great feature of Friday evening was the display of fireworks. In the illuminations proper the English ships disputed the palm for brilliancy and beauty with the Italians and the Americans, but the latter were certainly their only rivals in the matter of fireworks. It was the general opinion of the spectators that the British display was unrivalled in beauty of combination and brilliancy of effect, and the British officers who attended the Emperor's banquet in the Festhalle were overwhelmed with congratulations by their German hosts and with acknowledgments of the splendid manner in which they had contributed to the night's festivities.

The banquet was not over until nearly midnight. Before 7 in the morning the untiring Kaiser was again stirring and at work. Going on board the Kurfurst Friedrich Wilhelm, he hoisted his flag and led a squadron of eight ironclads in two divisions, together with two divisions of torpedo-boats, to sea, where they went through a series of manœuvres.

The festivities ended on Saturday evening with a torchlight procession, in which the Emperor saw, as he remarked in reply to an address presented by the chief burgomaster, a proof of the inhabitants' patriotism.

The French warships took their departure from Kiel on Friday night. Early on Sunday the Russian ships went out, followed by the Austrians, and the Danish and Norwegian ships also went. It was originally intended that the British ships should leave on Monday for Copenhagen, but when the Emperor visited the Royal Sovereign he was graciously pleased to intimate to Lord Walter Kerr his wish to dine on board the flagship, and the dinner was held on Monday, the fleet leaving on Tuesday. This flattering mark of distinction conferred on the British flagship was highly appreciated in the fleet as the culminating feature of a naval fraternization which was marked on both sides by the utmost cordiality and good fellowship. In replying to the toast of his health, the Emperor said :—"The appearance of the Channel Squadron in these water has done much to enhance the lustre of the fetes. Since our navy has begun to exist we have always tried to form our ideas and to learn from you. The history of the English Navy is as well known to our officers and middshipmen as it is to yours. You alluded to my rank as Admiral of the Fleet. I can only assure you that one of the finest days of my life, and one which I shall remember as long as I live, was the day when I inspected the Mediterranean Fleet and went on board the Dreadnought and my flag as Admiral of the Fleet was hoisted for the first time. It is quite unprecedented that in Kiel waters the standard of the German Emperor should fly side by side with the flag of a British Admiral of the Fleet on board a man-of-war, with Admiral Alington as my flag captain, I being not only the Admiral but the grandson of the mighty English Queen. I hope you will be the interpreter of our hearty thanks to her Majesty for her kindness in sending you here, and we trust that the souvenirs you will take away from Kiel will be pleasant and agreeable to you all. We are working as hard and as fast as ever we can, and every man is trying to do his duty, as Nelson said in his last signal. I propose the health of the British Fleet, Admirals and officers."

The crews of the German warships Baden, Weissenburg, Marsa, and Gefion gave a grand entertainment on Monday afternoon in honour of the men of the British squadron.

Our Special Correspondent says that some incidents of the visit of the French officers excited considerable comment in private ; their public attitude was correct although decidedly reserved. In fact, if due allowance is made for the tension of political feeling in France, on the one hand, and on the other for the susceptibilities of a host who finds his guests a little distant and punctilious, it may perhaps be acknowledged that they acquitted themselves not ungraciously in a position of considerable difficulty, not entirely of their own making. "Germany," our Berlin correspondent says, does not take a tragic view of the matter, but simply deplores the attitude adopted by the French as being unworthy of a great nation."

The Emperor has addressed an autograph letter to Dr. von Boetticher, thanking him for the share he has taken in this great work of German industry.

A boiler explosion occurred on Friday morning in the neighbourhood of the Gefion bridge on board a steam launch belonging to the United States cruiser San Francisco, as the launch was on its return to the ship with a supply of provisions. Two men were severely and two others slightly injured.

The question of the charges to be paid by vessels passing through the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal is beginning to be anxiously considered again, now that the fetes connected with the opening of the waterway have come to an end. There is a strong feeling in Hamburg in favour of a revision of the tariff that has been drawn up.

The Canal will be opened for traffic on July 1.

The Bishop of Rochester has a kind word to say in one of the magazines about spinsters who are so frequently and flippantly talked about as old maids. "What a dreary wilderness this world would be," he says, "without unmarried women ! In thousands of homes the maiden sister or aunt is the very angel of the family, the children's idol, the secret wonder and delight even of those who too unscrupulously use her ; by sick beds and death beds, a divine consoler ; the depository of tender secrets of blushing hearts ; the unwearied friend of the old, and the poor, and the lowly. Old maids, indeed ! With certain obvious exceptions, they are the very salt of the earth ; the calm and clear light of the household that is so blessed as to own them : their distinction to be wanted by everybody ; their reward to be useful to everybody ; their home the snuggest, warmest place in the hearts that can love."

The Duke and Duchess of York arrived, on June 25, at Darlington, on a visit to Lord and Lady Londonderry. On June 26, their Royal Highnesses visited the Royal Agricultural Society's Show. It was arranged that they should drive back to Lord Londonderry's house, a distance of fifteen miles, and as threatening thunder-clouds gathered, their departure was hastened. Soon after they had left, a tragic incident occurred. Under a comparatively clear sky, a tree, under which five men were standing, was struck by lightning, and two of them were killed. The other three were but little injured.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—JUNE 28.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr C G O'Donnell, BCS,	Mr E H Aitken, Bo.
Mr D Wilson, BCS.	Col John Jopp, CB, ADC.
Mr R H Greaves, BCS	Col G C Sartorius, CB.
Mr A P Bonnand, B.	Lt-Col C T Bingham.
Dr A F R Hoernle, B.	Major R F Jameson.
Mr J E Hilton, B.	Capt E A Gayer.
Mr G Bowen, B.	Lieut J R Gaussen.
Mr R Rust, B.	Lieut G C Burn.
Mr A H Gayer, B.	Lieut R Harman.
Mr R W Rowland, B.	Lieut C B Baldock.
Mr F Sharp, B.	Bde-Surg Lt-Col G A Maconachie.
Mr A Butterworth, MCS.	Sub-Lieut G Gardner.
Mr T B Fry, Bo.	Sub-Lieut C W Shearme.
Mr G McHarrison, Bo.	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Sir E C Buck, CSI, BCS, till August 19, 1895.	Capt E H Hemming, 6 mos.
Mr J F Bevan, B, 1 mo.	Capt A J H Vaurenen, 4 mos
Mr W B Tydd, B, 3 mos.	Lieut A S Beghie, 3 mos.
Mr F Meehan, B, 3 mos.	Hon-Lt J J H Bennett. 3 mos.
Mr W W Phillips, MCS 2 mos.	
Capt J H Smith, 1 mo and 15 days.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Sir E C Buck, CSI, BCS.	Mr F R Fraser, B.
Mr J S Earl, B.	Surg-Lt-Col A M Brenfoot
Mr C H Holme, B.	Major F A Blyth.
Mr C F Gilbert, B.	Major F A A Pearson.

INDIA OFFICE, JUNE 21.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service made by the Government of India :—

Indian Staff Corps.—To be Lieutenant Colonel : Major W. B. Wilson. Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants : H. T. Marshall, T. J. Bolland, R. W. S. Elliott, S. M. Rice, A. V. W. Hope, R. W. E. Knollys, S. V. Byland, E. M. Taylor, C. L. Perrin, C. R. Scott-Elliott.

Bengal Medical Establishment.—To be Surgeon-Major-General : Surg.-Col. R. Harvey, M.D., D.S.O., Surgeon-Majors to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel : G. S. A. Ranking, M.D., R. D. Murray, D. W. D. Comins, P. F. O'Connor, J. Moran, M.D., W. A. Simmonds, R. Macrae, T. E. L. Bate, S. Borah. To be Surgeon-Major : Surg.-Capt. G. Jameson.

Madras Medical Establishment.—To be Surgeon-Major-General :—Surg.-Col. C. E. McVittie.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the following officer :—Sur.-Col. J. G. Pilcher, Bengal Medical Establishment.

The following appointments to the Staff, dated April 1, 1895, have been made by the Government of India :—Punjab Command.—Lieut.-Col. H. G. Grant Seaforth Highlanders, to be Assistant Adjutant-General ; Capt. W. P. Blood, Royal Irish Fusiliers, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General of a District, to be Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General ; Major B. J. C. Doran, Royal Irish Regt., Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General of a Musketry Circle, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry ; Capt. C. de C. Hamilton, R.A., to be Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery ; Capt. M. H. S. Grover, I.S.C., to be Deputy-Assistant Quarter-master-General.

Bengal Command.—Lieut.-Col. C. C. Egerton, D.S.O., I.S.R., to be Assistant Quartermaster-General ; Major E. A. Travers, I.S.C., Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General of a District, to be Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General ; Capt. G. R. T. Rundy, R.A., to be Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.

Madras Command.—Major E. R. C. Graham, Cheshire Regt., to be Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General ; Major R. L. A. Pennington, Northumberland Fus., Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, to be Deputy-Assist Adjutant-General for Musketry ; Major A. W. B. Gordon, R.A., to be Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.

Bombay Command.—Major Sir H. A. W. Johnson Bart., Yorkshire Light Infantry, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General of a District, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General ; Lieut.-Col. J. G. C. Curtis, Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, to be Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry ; Capt. W. Y. Foster, R.A., to be Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.

The following appointments, dated April 1, 1895, have been made to the personal Staff in India :—To the Staff of Lt.-Gen. Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., C.S.I., Commanding the Forces, Punjab : Major E. O. F. Hamilton, Royal West Kent Regt., to be Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp ; Lieut. G. H. Boisragon, V.C., Indian Staff Corps, to be Aide-de-Camp. To the Staff of Lt.-Gen. Sir W. K. Elles, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces, Bengal : Major S. B. Beatson, I.S.C., to be Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp ; Capt. A. W. Elles, Yorkshire Light Infantry, to be Aide-de-Camp.

Erratum.—In the "London Gazette" of May 17, 1895, the appointment of Major H. Finnis, R.E., should have been stated as Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-Gen. for Royal Engineers Army Headquarters. —"London Gazette."

CALLS TO THE BAR.

The following gentlemen were called to the Bar on June 26 :—

Lincoln's Inn.—H. M. Given (studentship C. L. E, Trinity term, 1893), B. A., Wadham College, Oxford ; J. F. W. Galbraith (certificate of honour C. L. E., Hilary term, 1893), B. A., Oriel College, Oxford ; J. W. M. Holmes, B. A., Magdalen College, Oxford ; W. G. Branston, B. A., Trinity College, Cambridge ; J. I. Stirling, M. A., Trinity College, Cambridge ; P. D. Tuckett, B. A., Trinity College, Oxford ; Nanaji Sidram Sinde ; A. A. Jack, B. A. Peterhouse, Cambridge ; E. S. Paton, B. A., London University ; R. P. W. Swift, LL.B., London University ; G. H. Pinckard, B. A., Jesus College, Cambridge ; G. E. Timins, B. A., Pembroke College, Cambridge ; S. T. Hankey, Magdalen College, Oxford Abdeali Mahomedali Kajiji, Downing College, Cambridge ; Umapada Roy, University of Calcutta ; W. G. Hayter, B. A., New College, Oxford ; H. E. Wright, M. A., LL. B., Trinity College, Cambridge ; Radhika Prosad Sen, University of Calcutta ; R. E. Wilbraham ; B. M. Smith, B. A., New College, Oxford ; and J. C. Gordan.

Middle Temple.—C. A. M. Barlow, M.A., LL.M., Cambridge, Law Scholar, Middle Temple, and Student in Roman Law ; F. C. Channing (I.C. S.), Fellow of Punjab University, Judge of Punjab Chief Court, late Scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford ; D. H. R. Twomey (I.C.S.), University College, London ; A. M. Scott, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford ; W. J. Whittaker, M.A., LL.B., Chancellor's Medal in English Law, Junior Whewell Scholar ; P. A. Searles, M.A., Trinity College Cambridge ; R. C. Phillimore, B.A., Oxford University ; H. Newell, B.A., B.C.L., Durham University ; C. O. Gregory ; W. H. Porter, B.A., Lincoln College, Oxford ; H. W. R. Moore, B.A. Pembroke College, Cambridge ; Nagarat Hosain ; L. C. A. R. Pitot, B.A., Cambridge ; L. H. A. Stubbs, B.A., Lincoln College, Oxford ; Syed Sherfuddin Ahmad ; Atul Prasad Sen ; A. F. W. Solomon ; W. Lissett ; B. J. Southey ; Tyrrel Midmay Comissioner ; Nalini Chushan Gupta ; Prabh Dial ; Iyotis Ranjan Das ; L. C. E. Currie ; Jethalal Matilal Parikh ; Chunilal Harilal Setalwad ; Chimanlal Narbheram Thakor ; H. P. Turner, LL. B., B.A., Victoria University ; J. R. Manners, B.A., Jesus College, Cambridge ; Rustammji Framji Bahadhurji ; J. A. Duclos, LL.B., London University ; P. E. O'Brien-Butler, Her Majesty's Consular Service China.

Inner Temple.—J. H. Lindsay, BA., LL.B., Cambridge, holder of a certificate of honour, awarded Trinity, 1895 ; A. E. Fraser, M.A., Oxford ; W. L. Fry, M.A., B.C.L., Oxford ; H. W. Carlton, B.A., Oxford ; A. I. Harrison, Cambridge ; G. E. Roberts, B.A., Oxford ; E. A. R. R. Bloomfield, B.A., Cambridge : C. J. M. Allen, Oxford ; A. H. Biggs. B.A., LL.B., Cambridge ; E. E. Mavrogordato, B.A., Oxford ; H. F. Cook, M.A., Oxford ; H. W. Law, B.A., Cambridge ; A. C. F. Boulton ; Pheroshaw Ruttonjee Minvalla ; W. E. C. Upcott, Oxford ; H. W. Newland, B.A., Oxford ; H. I. Bowring, MA., B.C.L., Oxford ; J. H. de P. T. Gosset, B.A., Cambridge ; A. Read, B.A., Oxford ; C. E. Shebbeare ; W. M'Callin, M.B., Royal University of Ireland ; F. S. W. Sitwell ; W. O. Willis, B.A., Cambridge ; R. W. Hamilton, M.A., Cambridge ; A. G. Scott ; A. B. Morland, B.A., Oxford ; W. A. Warwick, B.A., Cambridge ; E. G. Mears, B.A., Oxford ; Murlie Manohar Singh Gour ; D. H. J. Chalmers, B.A., Cambridge ; and E. B. Hawes, B.A., Oxford.

Gray's Inn.—Damodar Vinayak Kirtane, Bombay University ; G. Blaiklock ; F. C. F. Stallard, B.A., Merton College, Oxford ; and Mohomed Kabiruddin, Mahabool College.

The way to get penny cables is explained by Mr. Heaton in the *North American Review*. It is as simple as simple can be :—"Two generations ago a Heaven-sent genius took pity on the two great sister-nations of the Anglo-Saxon stock, dwelling isolated and apart, forever sundered by the wide, tempestuous ocean. A slender wire was laid across the depths of the watery abyss, and an end of this wire was placed in the hand of either sister. 'Now speak,' said their benefactor, 'as if you were face to face. Share your joys, sympathise with each other's sorrows.' But they haven't. It costs too much. Last year 23,000,000 words were cabled between America and England. The charge was £1,099,000. But the cables could equally well send 283,842,000 words. Mr. Heaton wants to have this full cable capacity employed, by a reduction of the tariff to a penny a word. The two Governments, it is proposed, should buy out all the cable companies, and share the loss.

THE SHAHZADA IN ENGLAND.

On Friday, June 21, the Shahzada remained at Dorchester House until the evening, when he was present at a banquet given in his honour by the Fishmonger's Company in their hall. The Prime Warden, Sir Evelyn Wood, presided at the banquet, his Highness being seated on his immediate right ; and the company included :—

Lord Kesteven, Col. A. C. Talbot, Col. Muhammad Akram Khan, the Kotwal of Cabul, Muhammad Hasan Khan, Sir F. Jeune, Sir S. Browne, Sir J. M'Neill, Sir R. H. Knox, Lt.-Col. Beckett, Mr. E. Lubbock, Col. the Hon. Henry Byng, Sir S. Ponsonby-Fane, Sir A. Alison, Sir R. Thompson, Sir J. Fayrer, Sir G. Fitzgerald, Sir S. Bayley, Sir N. Haunen, Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir J. Peile, Mr. R. B. Martin, Mr. H. D. Browne, Mr. F. Tugart, the Wardens (Mr. C. T. Fane, Mr. W. Graham, Mr. J. T. Mills, Mr. F. J. Underwood, and Mr. G. F. Bodley), the Rev. H. J. S. Winslow (chaplain), and Mr. J. Wrench Towse (clerk).

The chairman proposed "The Health of our ally Abdurrahman Khan, the Ameer of Afghanistan, coupled with the name of the Shahzada." His brother Wardens and himself were, he said, honoured by the presence of his Highness's son, representing the head of the nation whom they had found the bravest of foes in days happily gone by, but who had now for many years been one of their loyal allies. (Cheers.)—The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, and the Afghan national hymn was sung.—His Highness, in his reply, which was interpreted by Col. Talbot, desired to thank them all for the manner in which they had received the toast of his father's health and for the hospitality which had been shown to himself that evening. His Highness had no doubt that what the Prime Warden had remarked, that the nation of Afghanistan was formerly one of England's strongest enemies and was now one of the best of her friends, was due to the policy of the Ameer, who had sent his son to England so that the friendship between the two nations might be evident to the whole world. He trusted that the result of his visit would be to strengthen the friendship which existed between the two nations. The honour which had been paid to him by the English nation, and the kindness which had been shown to him, he would not fail when he returned to explain to his own people and to the Ameer. His Highness prayed for the long life of the Queen and for the furtherance of the friendly relations between the two nations. (Loud cheers.)

On Saturday 22nd ult.—In the afternoon Nasrullah Khan was a keenly-interested witness of a fine military display in Hyde Park by the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, who were about 1,100 strong. The Shahzada wore a brilliant uniform, and was accompanied by Col. Talbot, Col. the Hon. Sir Henry Byng, Capt. Pollen, A.-D.-C., and Col. Mahomed Akram Khan, Sir Gerald FitzGerald and Surg.-Major Leahy were present, as was the Duchess of Westminster, as spectators. The Shahzada looked with great interest at a line of veteran volunteers, headed by a man of great stature in the grey uniform of the corps, and ending with men of advanced age in civilian dress who were brought before him. Then he saw a capital march-past and next he watched with eager attention the process of deflating and inflating the tyres of the machine ridden by one of the cyclists. Then he studied the details of the equipment of one of the men. The whole performance clearly pleased the Shahzada greatly, and he spoke both to the Duke of Westminster and to Col. Howard Vincent (who commanded the battalion) through Col. Talbot, and shook hands with the Duke of Westminster.

On Monday, July 24, the Shahzada arrived at Darlington at 6 p.m., as the guests of the Royal Agricultural Society. He was received at the railway station by a guard of honour. Sir John Thorold, Sir Walter Gilbey, and other gentlemen, welcomed him on behalf of the Society, and the Mayor and Town Clerk on behalf of the Corporation. The Shahzada and his suite then drove to Palam Hall, which had been prepared for his reception. A cheering crowd lined the route through the town.

On Tuesday, 25th, Darlington probably had never before to-day presented a more brilliant appearance than when the Shahzada paid a long visit to the Royal show. The Shahzada was received with all ceremony by the council. While the parade was in progress the Marquis of Londonderry, with the Marchioness and Prince Christian, drove up to the ground in the carriage which was to receive the Duke and Duchess of York later in the day. The Shahzada walked round the showyard, inspected the sheep shearing, and the artificial milking machinery, of which the operation was described to him by Col. Talbot, and before one o'clock was back again in the Royal box as a keen looker-on upon a parade of horses of every degree between the Clydesdale and the Shetland pony. From time to time, when this or that horse caught his fancy, it would be led back to the front of the Royal box for closer examination. The Shahzada left Darlington for London by special train at 4-30.

On Wednesday, 26th ultimo, the Shahzada drove in one of the Royal carriages in Battersea Park. In the evening the Prince of Wales and Nasrullah Khan honoured the Hon. George and Mrs. Curzon with their company at dinner at 5, Carlton-house-terrace. Among those present were, the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Montrose, the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, the Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane, the Marquis and Marchioness of Zetland, Earl and Countess Cowper, the Countess of Yarborough, the Earl of Chesterfield, Lord and Lady Tweedmouth, Lady Hilda Brodrick, Sir James and Lady Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, Sir E. Bradford. The Shahzada afterwards attended the Railway Congress reception at the India Office.

SPEECH DAY AT HAILEYBURY.

Speech Day at Haileybury, on June 27, was honoured by the presence of Mr. Gladstone, who appeared to be in excellent health after his recent holiday. There was a large gathering :—

The Head Master (the Rev. the Hon. Edward Lyttelton), before the distribution of prizes, said that the past year had been one of almost undiminished prosperity ; and in all the important branches of school life—in the studies, classics, modern languages, music, literature, and science, and in the games, cricket, and especially the Volunteer corps—there was manifest an increased vigour and vitality. It was only about thirty-three years ago that Haileybury was started as a public school. But the activity of the old members had been shown in many parts of the British Empire. In the splendid exploit at Chitral Lieut. Gurdon had been mentioned as having distinguished himself in the fort, and then other old Haileyburians had been in the relieving force. In Africa Canon Gibson had been consecrated Bishop-Coadjutor of Cape Town, and Mr. Sharpe, the Acting-Commissioner Nyasaland, had been warmly commended in the Press. There was something in the atmosphere of the school which made the boys take a thoroughly Imperial view of the position of England. (Cheers.)—The Master of Trinity said the allusion to the great achievement at Chitral called forth a touching memory affecting both Haileybury and thegreat school with which he had so long been associated. He remembered the day on which the colours of a regiment were saved by the heroism of two young officers, Twinmouth Melville and Coghill—one from Harrow and the other from Haileybury. The names of those gallant young soldiers were recorded in tablets in the school chapel at Harrow and also in the chapel at Haileybury. (Applause.)

At Lahore, on 10th July, the criminal appeal in the case of Mr. Hamid Snow, late Editor of the *Philanthropist* of Loodhiana, *versus* the Crown, came on before Mr. Justice Frizelle and Mr. Justice Rivaz in the Punjab Chief Court on the 8th instant. The Judges held that the accused was wrongly convicted under Section 307, Indian Penal Code, of attempted murder. He should have been convicted under Section 387 for causing grievous hurt by an act endangering human life. The court, however, found that the sentence of six months' imprisonment was not unduly severe. The conviction, therefore, was altered, add the sentence upheld.

The *London Gazette* of the 25th ult. notified the removal to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Major-Gen. R. H. Inglis, Bengal Infantry, and the consequent promotion of Col. R. M. Jennings, Bengal Cavalry. The only other step that may be anticipated this year among the Locals will be given on Aug. 30 next, when Lieut.-Gen. H. Rowband will be transferred to the Unemployed List, giving promotion to Major-Gen. J. May, C.B., and Col. R. Morris. Among the Staff Corps Officers Major-Gen. H. Chapman will be removed on Sept. 12 next, when he will complete seven years from the date of his last employment. This will promote Col. R. C. R. Clifford, C.B. If not previously employed or promoted by an unforeseen vacancy, Col. H. M. Pratt, C.B., will be removed to the Unemployed List on Oct. 24 ; and on the 29th of that month there will be a run of promotion caused by the removal from the Active List of the name of Lt.-Gen. C. D'U. La Touche—who will then have been continuously unemployed for seven years—giving steps to Major-Gen. Sir J. W. McQueen, K.C.B., and Col. J. C. Stewart, C.B. On Dec. 27 Lt.-Gen. S. F. M. T. Grant will be removed for Non-employment. This will promote Major-Gen. W. H. Mackesy and Col. C. R. Pennington, C.B.

THE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY CONGRESS.

The fifth session of the International Railway Congress was opened at the Imperial Institute by the Prince of Wales. Delegates were present from Great Britain, the United States, and all the countries of Europe. At the opening meeting, on June 20, the Prince of Wales, who presided, said he had to discharge a very pleasing and very important duty in declaring open the fifth International Railway Congress. He fulfilled this duty on behalf of the Queen ; but on his own behalf he was glad of the opportunity of expressing his deep appreciation to the railway authorities, both at home and abroad, for their unfailing courtesy, and for the facilities which they have invariably afforded him on the occasion of his many journeys. He welcomed to England, the birthplace of railways, the delegates from the Continental States and representatives, he thought for the first time in the history of these congresses, from the two continents of America.

M. Dubois, administrateur des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat, Belge, expressed his acknowledgments on behalf of the foreign delegates.

Mr. Bryce said such gatherings as were about to be held were of the greatest value and interest, not only to ourselves, but to other countries. So far as Her Majesty's Government were concerned he could assure the foreign delegates that whoever might be the President of the Board of Trade would do his best to make their visit both pleasant and profitable. In this country, though the area was comparatively small, the visitors would find much to interest them in the railways. Our great trunk lines were almost completed, and according to the best figures he could get, the total capital employed was £1,000 millions, or one-sixth of the whole amount so invested in the world. The number of passengers carried annually in this country was about 900 millions, and of goods 325 million tons. The servants of the various companies reached the great number of 400,000. The total mileage in Great Britain and Ireland was only about 21,000, as against 70,000 in the whole of Her Majesty's dominions, and 400,000 in the world at large, nearly half of which, as His Royal Highness had pointed out, was in the United States of America. The growth of land communication, at once rapid and cheap, had changed the conditions of commerce, of politics, of government, and of civilisation in all its forms. To employ a classical phrase, "the children of the Fire Carriage" had changed the face of the earth. In conclusion he heartily wished the members success and prosperity in their labours. (Cheers.)

In the evening a reception was held at the Foreign Office by Mr. and Mrs. Bryce, which was very numerously attended. There were present the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Duke of Cambridge, the Shahzada, Lord Rosebery, and most of those who had been present at the Imperial Institute.

MADAME PATTI AT HOME.

Guests at Craig-y-Nos are the most fortunate of mortals. If the guest be a gentleman, a valet is told off to attend upon him ; if the guest be a lady, a handmaid is placed at her service. Breakfast is served in one's room at any hour one may choose. Patti never comes down before high noon. She rises at half-past eight, but remains until twelve in her apartments, going through her correspondence with her secretary, and practising a little music. At half-past twelve an elaborate *déjeuner* is served in the glass pavilion. Until that hour, no guest is free to follow his own devices. He may go shooting, fishing, riding, walking, or he may stroll about the lovely demesne, and see what manner of heavenly nook Nature and Patti have made for themselves among the hills of Wales. Patti's castle is in every sense a palatial dwelling. She saw it fifteen years ago, fell in love with it, purchased it, and has subsequently expended at least £100,000 in enlarging and equipping it. The castellated mansion, with the theatre at one end, and the pavilion and winter garden at the other, shows a frontage of fully 1,000 feet along the terraced banks of the Tawe. But the place has been so often described that it is unnecessary for me to repeat the oft-told story, or to give details of the gasworks, the electric-lighting station, the ice-plant and cold storage rooms, the steam laundry the French and English kitchens, the stables, the carriage houses, the fifty servants, the watchfulness of Caroline Baumeister, the superintending zeal of William Heck. Every afternoon about three o'clock Patti and her guests go for a drive, a small procession of landaus and brakes rattling along the smooth country roads. Patti appeared in the evening covered with jewels, and when the non-appearance of the ladies kept the gentlemen waiting in the drawing-room at dinner-time I was the more puzzled. Nicolini, to pass the time, showed us some of Madame's trophies. It would be impossible to enumerate them, because Craig-y-Nos Castle is like another South Kensington Museum in the treasures it holds. Every shelf, table, and cabinet is packed with gifts which Madame Patti has received from all parts of the earth, from monarchs and millionaires, princes and peasants, old friends and strangers.—*Westminster Budget.*

THE ROYAL ACADEMY AND SPORT.

A writer in *Daily's Magazine* complains that the Selection Committee of the Royal Academy hang too few pictures illustrative of sport. "It is true there are one or two paintings with hounds, and red-coated followers on horseback, of which more anon, and a portrait or two in sporting dress ; but it is evident that the authorities who are responsible for the show do not favour those artists who indulge in their taste for sport. We do not quite understand why this state of things should exist, and we ask ourselves the question whether the R.A.'s are unappreciative of our national sports? We can only call to mind two of their members who are in any way known to be thus inclined. Sir J. E. Millais is certainly famous as a salmon fisherman, having fished the Murthly Water of the Tay for several years to some purpose ; while Mr. Orchardson years back was a regular follower of the Essex Hounds, although now he contents himself with the split-cane rod, casting the upright quill, gnats, and duns over the noses of rising trout. We fear these two eminent Academicians cannot prevail on their *confreres* of the Hanging Committee to see the artistic touches in pictures portraying subjects of sport, otherwise we know we should see more of them on the walls. It is not as if we had no artists to depict sporting scenes, for there are many good and capable men who paint these scenes artistically and pleasing to the sportsman's mind. If we refer back to the old exhibitions, held, say, a century ago, what do we find ? Why, a very large percentage of the pictures exhibited then referred to sport in some direction or another. Stubbs, Sartorius, Elmer, while, later, Abraham Cooper and Herring, were constant exhibitors. *Tout cela a changé.*"

By way of an appendix to Mr. John Hollingshead's Reminiscences, "Hal o' the Wynd," in the *National Observer*, tells a string of anecdotes of which the famous manager is the hero. The following is perhaps the best of the series :—One evening Reginald Shirley Brooks and myself resolved to have a joke at J. H.'s expense, so we presented ourselves at the box-office, asked for a couple of stalls, and gravely presented the astonished official with a box of Blank's pills. "What does this mean ?" he asked anxiously. "Two stalls, one guinea," we answered, "the worth of these pills." "Oh, but I really can't let you have the stalls." "Nonsense," we replied, "whistle up to the governor and ask him." The box-keeper accordingly communicated with J. H., detailing the circumstances. Short and sweet was the answer, "Let them have the stalls, for I should be sorry to doubt the word of a brother showman."

A great sensation has been caused in Paris by the suicide of M. Carre, a leading member of the French Bar, and his wife, who were well known and highly popular in the society of the capital. His secretary, suspecting their intention, snatched from Madame Carre a bottle of poison which she was taking to her husband. Immediately afterwards (says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) the report of firearms was heard in M. Carre' study, and his wife and secretary, running thither, found him severely wounded in the head. The former, crying out, "I forgive you ! I love you," picked up the revolver and rushed to her dressing-room, where she shot herself dead. Her husband lingered for an hour and a half. It appears that he had been engaged in an intrigue with the wife of a prominent official, and she had that afternoon confessed to Madame Carre in the hope of paeventing a duel between the two men.

A Moscow correspondent states that twenty of the ringleaders who took part in the murder of the English mill director Crawshaw at Ivanofsa will be hanged or shot in order to strike awe into the working classes, and to prevent a repetition of such scenes in future. The deceased English director was born in Russia. As a rule, English directors are more popular in Russia than those of any other nationality ; but the deceased seems to have been an exception. The *Novoe Vremaya* has latterly commenced to publish a series of articles advocating shorter hours in all the Russian mills and factories.

SIR CHARLES DILKE ON NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Speaking, on June 22, at the annual demonstration of the Portsmouth Trades Council, Sir Charles Dilke said that Portsmouth had been intimately connected with the glories of the English Navy in the past, and it was only fitting that it should stand high in connection with the British Navy of its newest days. If he might pass outside those labour questions which directly concerned themselves, he might suggest that there was room for a more democratic recognition of ability and merit among the men of the lower deck :—

The lack of prospect, the want of any avenue of promotion, were in these days felt, and, if not met, must be matters to force themselves to the front. The movement on the part of the warrant-officers, and that on the part of the engine-room artificers, were natural movements, and when war came we should be dependent on the best brain. In the Navy there still was a more distinct barrier than existed even in the Army as regarded promotion. He pointed out that, although there had been a great increase of naval expenditure in the present year, we were still spending little more upon the Navy (upon which the whole existence of the Empire depended) than upon the whole Army. It was difficult, however, to see, except with regard to the defence of India, that the Army Service was as vital to us as the naval ; and India paid for her own expenditure upon a considerable scale. Our total expenditure upon land forces, including that from India and the Colonies, was about £37,000,000 in the year for the Empire, while (even with loan money, and including everything spent upon naval works from loans) we were spending in comparison £20,500,000 upon the Navy ; and he thought that they must look forward to a gradual reversal of these figures, and recognition that it was unwise to make provision for land wars, except the necessary provision for the defence of India (for which India paid), until our Navy had reached that overwhelming position of preponderance which the circumstances of the Empire demanded. He hoped that the reorganisation of the War Office which had been decided on would much improve that one of the two Services which stood in the greater need of reform.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JUNE 25.

1st Life Guards—Major and Brevet Lieut-Col A W. Lord Trevor, retires on retired pay ; Capt G Carter, to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut-Col A W. Lord Trevor ; Lieut H S H Prince Adolphus C A E G G P L L of Teck, from 17th Lancers, to be Captain, vice G Carter.

3rd Hussars—Lieut H S Laverton, from 3rd Bn the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt), to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut E C Forsaith, promoted.

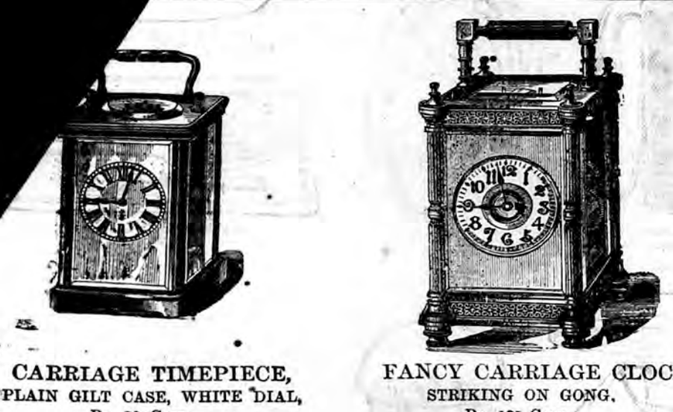
7th Hussars—Lt-Col H A Reid retires on full pay ; Major H Paget to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice H A Reid ; Lieut J Fryer is seconded for service on the Staff

CARRIAGE C… TIMEPIECES.

…GONG,
…TE DIAL,

KEYLESS CARRIAGE CLOCK
THE WINDER IS AT THE BOTTOM OF THE CASE
Rs. 225 CASH.

…LTON & Co., BOMBAY.



CARRIAGE TIMEPIECE,
PLAIN GILT CASE, WHITE DIAL,
Rs. 30 CASH.

FANCY CARRIAGE CLOCK,
STRIKING ON GONG,
Rs. 135 CASH.

EACH CLOCK OR TIMEPIECE IS FITTED IN A STRONG LEATHER TRAVELLING CASE.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

BENGER'S FOOD

For Infants & Invalids & The Aged

MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.
Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.
Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS AND INVALIDS

Neave's Food

FOR INFANTS. INVALIDS. INDIGESTION. THE AGED.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES.

Koko for the Hair is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, eradicates dandruff, prevents hair from falling, is the most cleanly of all hair preparations, and is perfectly harmless. It is particularly cooling and refreshing, and specially adapted for a hot climate.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1882.

I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and Chemical Analysis a sample, purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of Wholesale Druggists, of the preparation known as "Koko for the Hair." I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce "Koko for the Hair" a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., *Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c.*

TESTIMONIALS.

Miss ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, says:—"I have used KOKO for one Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

Has Done Much.—Mr. E. W. COOPER, 33, Bailey Street, Luton, Beds., writes—"In a few weeks your 'Koko' has done much to prove its own merits. No doubt by my recommendation you will receive further orders."

From "The Profession."—Mr. HENRY WESTLAND, of Toole's Theatre, Strand, W.C., writes—"'Koko' will certainly arrest the falling off of the hair, strengthen and increase its growth. I have recommended it to many friends, and in every case it has given great satisfaction."

Thousands on File.—Every Extract printed we have, together with thousands of other unsolicited testimonials and duplicate orders, are on file in their original envelopes, just as they have been received from people all over the Kingdom.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. *March 12th*, 1878.
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character
Berner's College, EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
London. *Professor of Chemistry.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchant, London.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

Agents: GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta.

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55 YEARS OF SUCCESS. GREAT PRIZE International Exhibition, Lyons, 1894.

ALCOOL DE MENTHE

58 AWARDS. 2 GOLD MEDALS, International Exhibition, Antwerp, 1894.

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VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.
INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.
A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.
IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.
IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.
Manufactured in LYONS. House in PARIS, 41 RUE RICHER.
See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLES.
Apply to Messrs. J. STANLEY & Co., Bombay, Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

"G.B."

FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES WHISKY

FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
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A Stimulating, Sustaining Cup Made Instantly.

"CADBURY'S"

"The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture.—Absolutely Pure."—*The Analyst.*

A SMALL SPOONFUL of CADBURY'S COCOA, with boiling water or milk, will make a large breakfast cup of the most delicious, digestible, absolutely pure and nourishing Cocoa, of the greatest strength and the finest flavour, entirely free from any admixture.

Cadbury's Cocoa provides a refined daily beverage for the robust, the young, the old, and particularly those of weak and impaired digestion.

NO CHEMICALS USED (*As in many of the so-called Pure Foreign Cocoas*).

S. & H. HARRIS.

WATERPROOF.
In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.
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DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimenal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

THE BEST INFANTS' FOOD
NUTRITIOUS
PALATABLE
EASILY DIGESTED.

Contains Milk partly predigested, therefore requires the addition of water only for its preparation.

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR USE IN INDIA.

"The Test for Infants' Foods—How nearly do they approximate to Mother's Milk.

"CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD closely imitates in composition an average sample of Human Milk."—*British Medical Journal.*

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MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

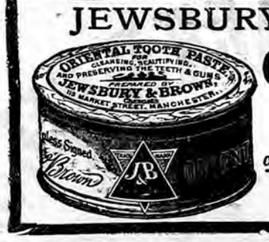
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

ACTON & BORMAN'S SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d. PACKETS AND 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d. TINS EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
GENUINE EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS,
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER,
BLACK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1788.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S Oriental Tooth Paste.



White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath, to Old Age.

CAUTION.—The only Genuine is JEWSBURY & BROWN'S.
Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.
OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

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Light, Transport of Energy, Instruments of Precision, Dynamo Engines, Torpedoes, Telephone, Bells, &c.

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Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 5) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5617, and the date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 12627, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of the Imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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BLACK ENGLISH CALF.....Rs. 16
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BOOTS & SHOES
ARE WELL KNOWN
FOR
EXCELLENCE OF WORK,
QUALITY OF MATERIAL,
DURABILITY OF WEAR,
GOOD STYLE AND FIT,
MODERATION IN PRICE.

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THE MONSOON BOOT.
THOROUGHLY WATER-TIGHT
BEST SCOTCH GRAIN HIDE, Rs. 20.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.
These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.
OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

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IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS ELECTROPLATE,
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Finest Plated Nickel Silver Set, Tea, Sugar and Cream, Rs. 120.
Various other designs and qualities. Rs. 45, Rs. 65, and Rs. 85.

Toast Racks Plated Nickel Silver, Rs. 14, Rs. 15, Rs. 25.

Biscuit Boxes Finest Electroplate Rs. 36 and Rs. 45, Cut Crystal Bowls.

Lunch Cruets Cut Glass Electroplate Mounts, Rs. 28.

Horn with Silver Rim and Shield, Rs. 35 each.

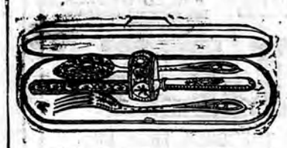
Cut Glass Butter, Plated Nickel Servers, Rs. 28, Rs. 25, Rs. 23.

Lunch Cruets, Rs. 18, Rs. 22.

Revolving Butter, Rs. 60.

2 Pairs Salt and Spoons in Velvet Lined Case Rs. 55.

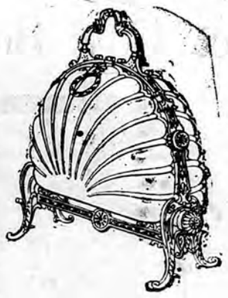
Knife, Fork and Spoon in Case, Rs. 25.



Knife, Fork, Spoon and Ring in Case, Rs. 30.

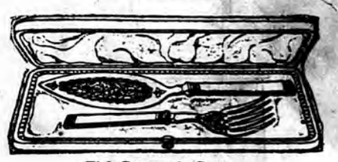
Biscuit Open, Rs. 100.

Holster with Shoulder Strap, Cut Glass Bottle and two Aluminium Beakers....Rs. 80.
Do. do. with Silver Cup ..... " 140.
Do. E. P. Bottle & 2 E. P. Beakers... " 60.



Biscuit Closed, Rs. 100.

Entrée Dishes Fluted.....Rs. 85.
Do. do. Plain ..... " 65.

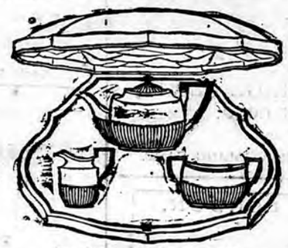


Fish Carvers in Case, Rs. 28.

Doulton Salad Bowls with Servers, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.

Call Whistles, Rs. 1-12, Rs. 2, and Rs. 3-8.

Silver Pocket Fruit Knives, Rs. 10 each.



Tea Set complete in Velvet lined Case, Rs. 180.

Ice Pails Plain Fluted or floral designs, Rs. 18, Rs. 28, Rs. 30 and Rs. 38.

Hotwater Vegetable Dish with Divisions, Rs. 165.

Plated Nickel Silver, Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Cream. The Finest quality manufactured. Rs. 320.

Finest Plated Nickel Silver, Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Cream, Best quality manufactured. Rs. 300.

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THE MOST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA.

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF.

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THE LARGEST, MOST COMPLETE AND CHEAPEST
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REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.
Sole Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless
Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
Botanic Medicine Co., 2, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

H. & F. PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
LYNX
POCKET BINOCULAR.

Price, Rs. 25 only.

THOUSANDS sold annually. The best value ever offered. The LYNX POCKET BINOCULAR is not a toy but an achromatic glass of sharp definition and good power, measuring only 2¾ inches by 3¼ inches.

H. & F. PERRINS' widely known Binocular (Field Glasses) are all thoroughly achromatic, and for finish, power and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same prices. A quantity of cheap showy German rubbish is sent out to India and doubtless finds a market, but a really good achromatic glass is an altogether different thing.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List free on application to

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Ophthalmic Opticians, Bombay Calcutta and Madras.
Sole Agents for H. & F. PERRINS, London.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

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